Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

March 9, 1959

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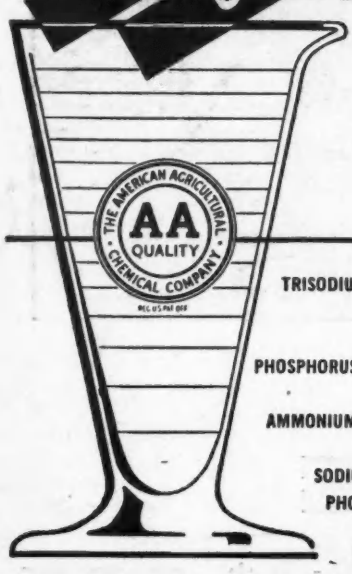

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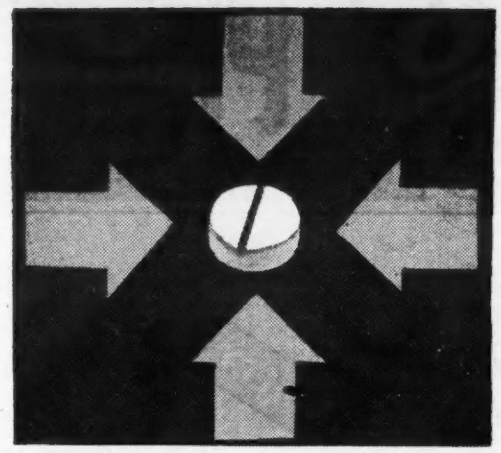

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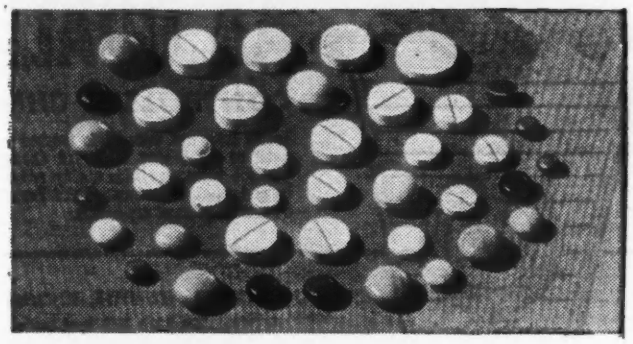

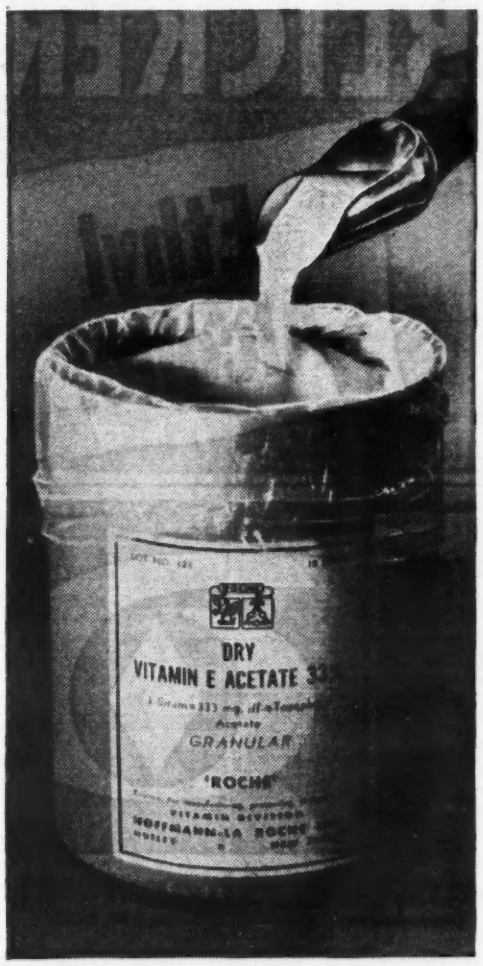

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 175 No. 11 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. March 9, 1959

States Win Again on Tax

If chemical and drug executives had any doubts as to how the supreme court feels about states taxing the profits of out-of-state corporations on business done within the state, they have none now.

In fact, the high court has broadened its original invitation to state tax collectors. The latest is that even though a corporation has no office in the state, it still may have its income tapped.

That's the interpretation being placed on a ruling of the court last week which dismissed an appeal by Brown-Forman Distilling Corporation, Louisville, Ky., from a decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court holding the company liable for Louisiana income taxes.

The company has neither an office nor warehouse in Louisiana, but sends representatives into the state to take orders from wholesalers and help set up retail displays.

The company contended that its case differed from that decided a week earlier by the court sustaining the corporate tax laws of Minnesota and Georgia, because its representatives went into Louisiana simply as "missionary men" and did not work out of a local office (OPD, 3/2/59).

The Louisiana Supreme Court said, however, that "the extent of the activity of the taxpayer within the state is of no importance in determining whether the levy is a burden on interstate commerce."

In dismissing the appeal, the Supreme Court of the United States neither questioned nor commented on the state court's interpretation of the law.

In another case, the court upheld North Carolina's right to tax the income of an interstate trucking concern operating only a series of freight terminals within the state.

Ethylene Chemical Expansion Seen Heralded in Gulf Region: Mobil to Supply Ammunition

It looks like a huge spurt in ethylene derivatives capacity—particularly in polyethylene—is about to get under way in the Gulf Coast area. Harbinger of this renewed petrochemicals activity: Mobil Oil Company's announcement that it will build what it claims to be the largest single ethylene plant in the world at Beaumont, Tex. The installation, according to the division of Socony-Mobil Oil Company, New York, will add a 380-million-pound per year pile of building blocks to the Gulf Coast chemical complex by the first quarter of 1961, if all goes well.

The unit will be built and operated by Magnolia Petroleum Company, Mobil's company for the southwestern part of the United States. Contractor is M. W. Kellogg Company.

Propylene and Butadiene, Too

Plans include future output of propylene and butadiene. While the company can't say now what its future butadiene capacity will be, observers are thinking in terms of from 20 million to 25 million pounds a year—as a starter.

Scheduled propylene facilities will produce 85 percent material, with trace impurities removed, which would interfere with low pressure polymerization processes for isotactic polypropylene.

Since it is generally conceded that there is more than enough ethylene capacity already available (seventeen companies make it), why is Socony-Mobil getting into the field?

Most likely—and most lively—end-use for ethylene now is polyethylene, although one or two applications take more material. Mobil says it has no plans at present to step up into polyethylene in the near future.

If this is the case, chances are that the company has already lined up some important customers nearby. Mobil won't say who they are, but trade speculation puts E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.'s polyethylene plant at Orange, Tex., at the forefront.

DuPont recently announced that it would boost its facilities considerably at Orange, and some sources believe this could account for as high as 50 million

—Continued on page 55

CARBIDE INT'L V. P.: William A. Woodcock, appointed vice-president and general sales manager of chemicals and plastics by Union Carbide International Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York.

Additives Law Now on the Books With a $20 Million Bill for Industry

The chemical and food industries today have a $20 million bill staring them in the face. That big, jolting sum is what many experts figure it will cost during the next five years to prove to the Food and Drug Administration that hundreds of chemical additives are perfectly safe for their intended use in the nation's foodstuffs. But industry will not be alone when it comes to picking up a big tab. The government, it appears, will have to dig down for at least $378,000, which will guarantee that the new additives law (it officially went on the books Thursday, March 5) is properly enforced.

As industry comes to the realization of the new basic rule in this country that no new chemical can now be offered for food processing until its safety has been proved, the wheels in the testing departments are beginning to turn faster.

Government Activity Stepped Up

And in the government, stepped-up activity can already be foreseen. It is thought that enforcement of the new law may eventually become one of the biggest jobs in FDA—overall budget operations there already call for appropriations of $13,210,000 for the agency, a sum larger than ever before.

When it comes to implementing the testing program, some chemical and food men are willing to argue that much of the testing has already been done. They say suppliers of the additives, especially the large suppliers, more likely than not have long since made the tests now being called for and it will be simply a matter of assembling the data and documents for submission to FDA in support of a clearance petition.

The date when the food additives law will become fully effective is March 5, 1960. At that time all additives—unless they have been specifically exempted by FDA or are of a class generally recognized by experts to be safe—such as table

—Continued on page 57

FREEPORT NICKEL PRESIDENT: Robert C. Hills, executive vice-president of Freeport Sulphur Company, who has been elected to the additional post of president of Freeport Nickel Company, New York.

Drew Purchases Two California Companies

E. F. Drew & Co., New York, has just bought up two California concerns—Malaga Oil Products Company, in Lindsay, and Strathmore Oil & Fat Company, in Strathmore. Malaga now becomes Malaga Oil Products Division of Drew and Strathmore becomes a wholly-owned subsidiary and will operate as Strathmore Vegetable Oil Company.

Drew has appointed John M. Hagerty general manager for its west coast operations and he will continue also as sales manager of the agricultural division. James Fowler, formerly associated with

—Continued on page 54

Western Chemical Slates Alkali Growth in Canada

Western Chemicals, Ltd., will spend some $1.5 million to increase production of caustic soda and chlorine at its Duvernay, Alberta, plant. The expansion, a 50 percent boost, will bring the facility's daily output up to around sixty-five tons of caustic and sixty tons of chlorine.

Western Chemicals, thus far the only prairie provinces producer of these two basic materials, began production in 1954 in a $3 million plant. Most of the company's production is marketed in Alberta.

Pyrethrum Stocks Offered From the National Stockpile

Insecticide suppliers will be given an opportunity to purchase part of the national stockpile of pyrethrum extract. General Services Administration plans to offer about 66,000 pounds of the 20 percent grade extract on the market in about six months.

The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization has made a revised determination that there is no longer any need to stockpile this quantty of pyrethrum and has requested GSA to dispose of the inventory.

It was explained that the revised determination was by reason of obsolescence of the stockpiled pyrethrum for use in time of war and was based upon the finding of OCDM that new and better materials have been developed for the main uses for which this material was stockpiled.

GSA plans to channel the product to the pyrethrum processors at current market prices over a twelve-month period.

Dixon Starts Work On Sulfuric Acid Unit

Dixon Chemical Industries, Inc., a Bloomfield, N. J., corporate affiliate of Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc., has started the construction of a 300,000 ton per year sludge-burning sulfuric acid plant at the site of its I. P. Thomas division plant in Paulsboro, N. J.

The facility is expected to be ready for operation in September and will be one of the largest of its type in the world, says Dixon.

This new plant is unique in being the first sulfuric acid unit located in the Delaware Valley specifically designed to serve the petroleum refining industry and

—Continued on page 68

Krebiozen Won't Be Tested by Cancer Unit, After All

National Cancer Institute won't test Krebiozen, the embattled anti-cancer drug, after all. At least, it won't do it on the terms laid down by the compound's chief supporter, Dr. Andrew C. Ivy.

The institute's decision, revealed last week by the National Advisory Cancer Council, amounts to a rebuff of Sen. Paul H. Douglas who originally proposed that the drug be evaluated by the government's cancer research arm.

The Illinois lawmaker's plan, disclosed as the eighty-fifth congress was preparing to close up shop (OPD, 9/1/58), was aimed at settling this question: Is Krebiozen effective in the treatment of cancer?

Dr. Ivy, who heads the department of clinical science at the University of Illinois, believes it is. American Medical Association sums up its opinion of the drug in one word, "worthless."

National Research Council sides with AMA, reporting that it has found no evidence of curative or palliative effects from use of the compound.

Because he felt that the public is "bewildered" by the conflicting statements regarding the drug, Mr. Douglas came forward with this scheme:

The cancer institute should conduct a sample test of Krebiozen upon 200 more or less terminal cases of patients who had applied to it for help. One hundred cases would be treated with Krebiozen, while the other 100 would be given mineral oil instead. The results could then be sifted.

It is on this last point that the whole testing idea broke down. Dr. Ivy wanted to be allowed to interpret the institute's results himself.

The institute balked at this, proposing instead that a committee of scientists be named to review the data. Dr. Ivy for his part wouldn't budge either.

MEMO TO OPD READERS:

After more than half a century on Pearl street in lower Manhattan, OPD's print shop today (March 9) completes a move to the former New York Post plant on East 148th street in the Bronx.

To enable us to accomplish this relocation without interrupting publication, this edition went to press one day early. OPD's customary press deadline -- 4 p.m., Friday -- will be resumed with its next issue (March 16).

Industry Bill Off and Running To Tighten Poison Label Rules

Industry is off and running in its efforts to increase the safety of hazardous preparations that are sold for household use. Legislation calling for stricter labeling of such materials has been introduced in the house and senate, and the present indications are that hearings may be expected at an early date. Identified as the federal hazardous substances labeling act, the bill seeks to provide nationally-uniform standards for the adequate labeling of potentially dangerous products used around the home. This would be a replacement for the present outmoded federal caustic poison act.

Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts of Alabama is sponsoring the measure in the house for the chemical and other allied industries, while an identical bill is being sponsored jointly in the senate by Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington and Sen. Prescott Bush of Connecticut.

Senators Committee Heads

Rep. Roberts is chairman of the health and safety subcommittee of the house interstate commerce committee. Sen. Magnuson is chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee.

The bill covers substances which are toxic, corrosive, irritating, strongly sensitizing, flammable and substances which generate pressure. It imposes requirements on manufacturers or distributors to see that the labels contain the following information:

- Name and place of business of the manufacturer.
- Name of the product.
- A signal word, such as "DANGER," "WARNING," or "CAUTION."
- An affirmative statement of the principal hazard or hazards such as "flammable," "vapor harmful," etc.
- Precautionary measures describing action to be followed or avoided.
- First aid treatment if there is a hazard through contact or exposure.
- "Poison" for any substance meeting the definition of highly toxic.
- Instructions for handling and storage

—Continued on page 66

Pfizer Chooses New York For World Headquarters

Chas. Pfizer & Co., will soon have its world headquarters located in New York, where it will occupy the major part of a 32-story structure that is soon to be built, and which will be known as the Pfizer Building.

The 110-year-old chemical and pharmaceutical firm, now located in Brooklyn, N. Y., will not only have its world headquarters across the East River in Manhattan, but will also house its subsidiary companies in the new building.

Naval Stores Sales Scheduled by USDA

Department of Agriculture has plans for a competitive bid sales program on Commodity Credit Corporation rosin and turpentine for export. As of March 2 CCC began offering for export, on a competitive bid basis, its stocks of gum turpentine and rosin of all grades to the extent that individual grades are available.

CCC stocks of gum rosin and turpentine holdings also will continue to be available for domestic sale at prices determined and announced each month, under the terms and conditions of announcement TB-21-59 and monthly supplements stating the prices and quantities by storage locations, under the same sales procedure which has been in effect since November, 1954.

The current CCC inventory of gum resin approximates 508,000 drums, approximating 517 pounds net weight each. The

—Continued on page 37

Dow Sells Saran Interest To Nat'l Plastic Products

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., is selling its interest in Saran Yarns Company to National Plastic Products Company, both of Odenton, Md.

According to a spokesman for National Plastics, manufacturing facilities of Saran Yarns as well as its research and development laboratories will be combined with those of National. It was added that an immediate objective of the firm will be to place additional emphasis on Saran's recently introduced "Saranspun."

Montecatini, Ansaldo Plan Yugoslavia Fertilizer Unit

Two Italian companies—Montecatini and Society Ansaldo of Genoa—have signed an $8.5 million contract with the Yugoslav "Rudnap" company for the construction of a nitrogen fertilizer plant at Lukavaz in Bosnia. Construction is slated to begin immediately.

According to Montecatini, the plant will produce 100 metric tons per day of anhydrous ammonia, starting from cokeoven gases supplied by an already existing cokeoven plant. In addition, 340 metric tons per day of nitric acid and 380 metric tons per day of nitrochalk, containing 20.5 percent nitrogen will be produced.

In all the operations, it was added, the Fauser-Montecatini processes will be used. Also, equipment and machinery for the new facilities will be supplied by Ansaldo.

The Week's Price Changes

Bone Meal, Carnauba Wax, Sodium Thiosulfate Advanced. Lead Silico-Chromate, Sandalwood Oil Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Bone meal, $2.50 per ton (p. 42).
Capric acid, 2c. per lb. (p. 61).
Caprylic acid, 2c. per lb. (p. 61).
Carnauba wax, chalky, 2c. per lb. (p. 61).
Ceara, No. 3, crude, 1c. per lb.
refd., 1c. per lb.
Parnahyba, crude, 1c. per lb.
refd., 1c. per lb.
Greases, ¼c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Lauric acid, 2c. per lb. (p. 61).
Lead, ½c. per lb. (p. 36).
Lead, red, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Linseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 61).
Litharge, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Mineral orange, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Myristic acid, 1½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Silver, ½c. per troy oz. (p. 36).
Sodium thiosulfate, anhyd., photo grade, 95/100c. to $1 per lb. (p. 36).
tech., 95c. per cwt.
pentahydrate, 45c. per cwt.
Tallow, inedible, ½c. to ¾c. per lb. (p. 61).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).

Prices Reduced

Abies siberica oil, 30c. per lb. (p. 56).
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, 10c. per lb. (p. 56).
Peruvian, 5c. per lb.
Cod oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Eucalyptol, 5c. per lb. (p. 56).
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Lavender oil, 35c., 38%, 25c. per lb. (p. 56).
Lead silico-chromate, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Lead, white, basic carbonate, ¾c. per lb. (p. 58).
basic silicate, ½c. per lb.
basic sulfate, ¾c. per lb.
Rhodinol, $1 per lb. (p. 56).
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 56).
Sperm oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Tin, 1¾c. per lb. (p. 36).
Salts, 9/10c. to 1.3c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:
(100=1949 average)

March 5, 1959	Feb. 27, 1959	March 7, 1958
110.76	114.72	109.47

Tritium, Geiger Counter Yoked

National Bureau of Standards, an old hand at the game of improvisation, has put the Geiger counter into harness with hydrogen's radioactive isotope, tritium, and come up with radioactive sugars that "will broaden the approaches to the study of complex chemical processes." According to a spokesman for the bureau, Dr. Horace S. Isbell, head of the team of scientists which developed the radioactive sugars, the used tritium for labeling purposes had been retarded until now because of the need for expensive equipment.

Development of the method of analysis using the relatively inexpensive Geiger-type counter, however, Dr. Isbell says, cuts the price to the point where the new method will be "within the reach of laboratories all over the country."

Tritium the Cost Reducer

The major price reduction is realized through the cost of tritium itself. According to Dr. Isbell, a curie of carbon 14 — another tracer element — costs $22,000, "while the same amount of tritium costs only $2. At the same time," he adds, "tritium requires no expensive shielding precautions, and the extreme sensitivity of measurement makes it ideal for the study of problems involving minute quantities of matter.

Dr. Isbell points up the safety factor in

—Continued on page 66

BIOFERM RESEARCH CHIEF: Dr. Helmuth Cords, appointed director of research of Bioferm Research Laboratories, Wasco, Calif.

Aqueous Hydrofluoric Put Higher by Pennsalt

Effective now on spot business and April 1 on contracts, Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia, has a new higher price for 70 percent aqueous hydrofluoric acid in ninety-pound drums of 19.25c. per pound. The price, for truckloads only, is f.o.b. shipping point, with freight allowed to common carrier destination.

For the past several years freight and handling costs have been increasing and the new price will partially compensate for these higher costs, says Pennsalt.

Vanadium, Keokuk Talk

Vanadium Corporation of American, New York, and Keokuk Electro-Metals Company, Keokuk, Iowa, are talking over plans to merge the latter into Vanadium. Present plans, according to information from both firms, are for an exchange of stock. Keokuk, it was added, will continue to produce and distribute its products under its own trade names.

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GE SILICONE MANAGER: Jerome T. Coe, appointed manager of General Electric Company's silicone products department at Waterford, N. Y., succeeding Dr. Charles E. Reed who has become general manager of GE's metallurgical products department.

Polyethylene Heads A List of Best-Sellers

Polyethylene has reached the top of the best-seller list for National Distillers & Chemical Corporation. The product last year had the distinction of becoming the biggest-moving item in dollar volume for the New York corporation's chemical division, and indications are that there will be further gains in the current year.

National Distillers, in its annual report to stockholders, reports that during '58 sales of the product surpassed industrial alcohol for the first time.

Reviewing the corporation's expansion of facilities for the production of polyethylene from an initial annual rate of 25 million pounds in 1955, John E. Bierwirth, chairman, and Roy F. Coppedge, jr., president, say in the report:

"With the completion of the new Houston (Texas) plant during early 1959 total annual capacity will have risen to 175 million pounds per year. During this period of growth these expanding production facilities have been able to keep only slightly ahead of the growing market for polyethylene."

In July National Distillers acquired Kordite Corporation, a leader in polyethylene film production. The report states that this is not only a profitable, expanding business but a large-scale testing

—Continued on page 67

OCAW Ends Its Walkout Against Gulf in Port Arthur

The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Union finally ended its strike at Gulf Oil Corporation's Port Arthur, Tex., refinery last week, after thirty-three days on the picket line.

According to an announcement, a committee representing the union has agreed to recommend acceptance of a one-year contract.

In a joint statement, company and union spokesman said the pact allows Gulf more flexibility in fixing job classifications but there will be "no impairment of traditional craft lines."

Provision also is made, it was added, for the 5 percent wage increase granted most other industry workers in 1959 contracts. According to the union, the average hourly pay previously was $2.71.

The pay boost is retroactive to January 16, or ten days before the beginning of the strike.

Chemical Industry Wondering Just How It Came to Head Up Diversification Programming

The chemical industry, long considered a national leader in diversification programming, is beginning to wonder how it got that way. And interest doesn't halt at the how quotient. Chemical men are also beginning to question why it came about. Exactly what is it that's taken place? What firms are involved? The industry finally came to grips with the problem in New York last week at the Commercial Chemical Development Association's fifteenth annual meeting, given over entirely to a study of diversification.

J. C. Van Horn, technical service and development manager for Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., attempted to define the problem. He said that diversification "creates growth in a company, permitting it to develop major concentrations in areas advantageous to the firm," and added that "Dow finds it the answer."

'Must Look at Red Figures'

Dr. C. W. Walton, general manager of the adhesives, coatings and sealers division of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, while finding himself in agreement with Mr. Van Horn's definition, warned CCDA that "management interested in diversification must not be unwilling to look at red figures."

Giving his financial qualification a practical basis, Dr. Walton cited one instance in his own firm in which it took eight years for a new unit to pay off. Despite this, Dr. Walton is a zealous advocate of diversification, advising "free rein" to research and new technological probings into its realm.

Where may diversification lead a firm? Dr. Walton breaks it down into market areas new to the firm, new products and unexplored markets.

Noting that some firms were hesitant to attempt diversification without first having a basic raw material position, Dr. Walton stressed his own confidence in noting that in Minnesota Mining, "ideas and technological know-how are our basic raw material position."

Dr. C. E. Waring, vice-president of W. R. Grace & Co., New York breaking the problem down as to the method of approach, suggested three basic vistas to diversification: acquisition, know-how and joint operation.

Though just as strong an advocate of diversification as Dr. Walton, Dr. Waring

—Continued on page 67

Argentine Petrochemicals Rapidly Becoming Reality

The project afoot to put Argentina firmly into the petrochemicals picture is going into high gear.

Latest development in the project is an $8 million credit by the Export-Import Bank to an Argentine company to assist in a construction of a basic plastic materials plant.

The credit, authorized to Industrias Plasticas Argentinas Koppers, S.A. (IPAK), is the result of cooperative efforts by US and Argentine industrialists with the support of their respective governments to develop a petrochemical industry in Argentina.

The new unit, reportedly to cost about $17 million, will manufacture ethylene and polyethylene and will be the first such facility to make use of gases from Argentine refineries which today are being wasted.

The new plant will be built and owned by IPAK, a company in which Koppers International, C.A. (wholly-owned subsidiary of Koppers Company) has a substantial interest.

The plant will be built near Buenos Aires and will go into service during 1961.

VICTOR PURCHASING HEAD: Merton E. Jones, named director of purchasing by Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, to succeed Walter H. Weise who has retired.

Lithium Land Option Granted to Texas Gulf

Despite the current softness in the lithium market, Texas Gulf Sulphur Company likes the looks of things well enough to be backing up its hopes for the metal with a five-year option on some lithium mining properties in North Carolina.

The New York-based company has taken the option in an agreement with Basic Atomics, Inc.

The pact also includes a five-year option on patent rights on a new process for the recovery of lithium from spodumene-bearing ores and concentrates. Spodumene is a lithium aluminum silicate mineral occurring as large crystals, sometimes twenty to thirty feet long, in vein-like ore bodies.

"Texas Gulf plans to investigate further the mining properties and to initiate engineering and economic studies of the new recovery process," according to Fred M. Nelson, chairman of the board.

Polyvinyl Chloride Plant To Be Put Up in Turkey

A new chemical plant in Turkey, to be erected in Istanbul through a $6.1 million loan from the US Development Loan Fund, will produce polyvinyl chloride resins, caustic soda, calcium carbide and related chemicals.

The facility will be owned by a subsidiary company to be set up jointly by Vinylex, Ltd., Sirketi, a private Turkish manufacturing and trading company; two Italian firms (Sicedison, S. P. A., and Oranzio de Nora), and Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Although Turkey has the basic raw materials for the development of a heavy chemical industry, a fund official declared, it has been importing the kinds of chemicals to be produced in the new plant because of lack of know-how and capital.

Antitrust Law Legislative Pot Boiling Again

The antitrust legislature pot, which never seems to quite simmer down, is starting to boil away again in the senate. Last week saw several new and interesting developments for the chemical industry, including these:

- The Kefauver anti-monopoly subcommittee had its ears boxed by the full judiciary committee for reporting a pre-merger notification bill without hearings and was told to take the measure back and give industry critics a chance to be heard.
- A formal request was made to the committee by the Department of Justice for authority to compel the production of books and records in civil antitrust cases prior to the filing of a suit.
- A bill (S 726), amending the Clayton act by making Federal Trade Commission cease and desist orders final and binding when issued, was reported to the senate and placed on the calendar for passage.

The pre-merger notification bill which the Kefauver committee tried to expedite is the same as that which has been up in congress for the past three years.

It provides that the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission shall be given sixty days advance notice of any proposed merger in which the assets of the merging corporations amount to $10 million or more.

Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee thought that hearings were unnecessary this year since they had been held last year and the year before. But a number of industries had voiced complaints to the full committee and members felt that they should be given an opportunity to register their objections on the record.

The hearings were held later in the week, limited to those who had filed objections and to the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission.

The authority to subpoena books and records of a corporation for the preparation of civil antitrust cases was requested by Victor R. Hansen, assistant Attorney General in charge of the antitrust division of the Justice department.

He said this new investigative power would provide a "sound enforcement tool" and denied that it would enable the department to engage in "finishing expeditions."

The FTC also endorsed the legislation.

Boron Has a High Place In American Potash Hopes

American Potash & Chemical Corporation must like the looks of boron. Last year the Los Angeles company devoted more than 50 percent of its new product research to boron chemistry.

This was revealed last week by President Peter Colefax in the company's annual report. Mr. Colefax said major emphasis in the company's research program continued in the fields of boron, alkali metals—includir.g lithium, rubidium and cesium—and manganese and its compounds.

Mr. Colefax added that expanded development programs in high-energy fuels and solid propellants by defense agencies and industry resulted in continued widening in the potential use of boron, lithium and perchlorates.

Cyanamid 'Idea Factory' Is Planned for Geneva

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has completed plans for a million-dollar basic research laboratory, Cyanamid European Research Institute, Inc., to be located in Geneva, Switzerland.

"The Geneva laboratory will serve primarily as an 'idea factory,'" Cyanamid said. "It will have a small staff of top-notch European scientists who will pursue their investigations with a free hand. Their work will be directed toward the uncovering of new scientific information, rather than toward the development of specific commercial products.

Fungicide Selectivity in Control Seen by Gov't Scientist

Selectivity in the chemical control of weeds may be just around the corner. However, until it comes, fungicide men are going to continue to be plagued by the same old problem: they just don't know why certain weed killers kill certain plants.

This is the word from Dr. Dayton L. Klingman of the Department of Agriculture's research service at Beltsville, Md.

Dr. Klingman cites the common place 2,4-D as a classic example of a herbicide "that has advanced to a place of great importance in agriculture without scientists having an intimate knowledge of how it kills."

We know, Dr. Klingman says, that 2,4-D readily destroys such broadleaved weeds as dandelion, plantain, ragweed, and sagebrush. We also know that it is not so effective against other broadleaved weeds such as poison ivy, briars and other brush species.

On the other hand, 2,4,5-T, a related compound, is more effective than 2,4-D against these latter weeds, and "Silvex," another related compound, is more effective than 2,4,5-T against chickweed, white clover, and some species of oak, as well as some of the weeds readily killed by 2,4-D, the USDA man adds.

However, there are many other examples of "advances in developing selective weed killers based on increased knowledge of the physical and physiological response of plants to chemicals."

The herbicide 4-(2,4-DB)—chemically, 4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) butyric acid — kills such broadleaved weeds as pigweed, ragweed and smartweed in new plantings of alfafa, red clover, and Ladino

—Continued on page 60

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De-Salting Process Picked

Department of the Interior has selected a multiple-effect distillation process for the first saline water conversion demonstration plant—and is expecting big things of the whole project.

The plant, it is hoped, will convert sea water to fresh at the rate of 1 million gallons a day. The process selected bears the name: Long-tube vertical multiple-effect distillation.

"This process gives promise of achieving a remarkable breakthrough in saline water conversion," Secretary Fred A. Seaton says. "In the pilot plant tests of this process we have eliminated the formation of scale on the distillation equipment, at much higher temperatures than heretofore possible."

The secretary notes that scale formation, which fouls heat transfer surfaces and impedes fluid circulation, has long been one of the major unsolved technological problems of all distillation processes. "This long-sought solution to the problem, when attained, will substantially reduce the cost of converting sea water to fresh," Secretary Seaton declares.

"We have reason to hope this demonstration plant will produce fresh water from the sea for less than $1 per thousand gallons," he adds. "This represents a reduction of about 50 percent under the cost of converting sea water in the most efficient commerical conversion plant in the world today."

A site for this first demonstration plant has not yet been selected. Over eighty cities interested in having a plant located in their area have been in touch with the Office of Saline Water. All have been asked to submit specific information in response to a questionnaire.

Linde Sees Big Welding Days Ahead; Puts Millions Into Oxygen Program

The distribution of welding supplies is about to enter the most significant phase in history, says Linde Company, and to stay in tune with the movement the New York-headquartered division of Union Carbide Corporation has invested several million dollars in a liquid oxygen program for distributors. Linde says it believes the program will open up what it calls "a new era in the distribution of industrial gases and other welding needs."

STEIN HALL VICE-PRESIDENT: Kenneth Arnold, elected vice-president of Stein Hall & Co., New York.

William J. Haile, president of the division, has high hopes for oxygen production in 1959. He says he expects it to exceed 80 billion cubic feet, which, he adds happily, would be an increase of about 20 billion cubic feet over last year's output.

Mr. Haile thinks that welding supply distributors will handle a considerable amount of increased oxygen business as well as greater sales of other products. He predicts his company's distributor sales of oxygen, other industrial gases and apparatus will rise from 8 to 10 percent above last year's sales.

Mr. Haile made his predictions last week before a group of distributor salesmen attending a sales training course at

—*Continued on page 39*

Stepan Aims for Midyear

Stepan Chemical Company, Chicago, is hopeful that its new para-tertiary butyl phenol plant will be in commercial operation by midyear. The installation was completed at the end of 1958.

CCDA Names Dr. Dudley Its New President-Elect

Commercial Chemical Development Association at its annual business meeting in New York last week elected officers to serve from July 1 of this year to July 1, 1960.

W. J. Riley, manager of market development in the inorganic chemicals research and development department of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, will take over as CCDA president on July 1.

Dr. James R. Dudley, vice-president of the Richardson Company, Melrose Park, Ill., is the association's new president-

—*Continued on page 39*

Drug Trade Makes Much More Than Just Money and Medicine For the World, Says McKeen

The American drug business is more than a money-making, medicine-making industry; it is a national asset whose prime dedication is to human welfare in its home land and in every foreign country it reaches. Such is the appraisal of one of the industry's leading men—John E. McKeen, president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. What Mr. McKeen says about his special sphere is this: "The industry is a competitive, creative institution that serves human welfare better than any other major system can. Abroad, it is proving to be one of the nation's major democratic influences throughout the world."

Mr. McKeen's statements came last week at a joint gathering of pharmaceutical manufacturers and wholesalers attending the midyear meeting of the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association in the Statler-Hilton hotel, New York.

Good Business for Nation

Aside from the industry's role in helping provide more productive, healthier life, Mr. McKeen said, competition and success in research have "been good business for the nation as a whole."

Describing the industry's function as a competitive enterprise, he listed these points:

". . . Price decreases are the rule rather than the exception. Antibiotics, vitamins, hormones and steroids—all have gone down precipitously in price since their introduction and are at the lowest price levels in history. Industry accomplished the prodigious feat of turning out millions of doses of Salk vaccine in record time, then voluntarily reduced the price to half its original level.

". . . The industry's role in health progress has contributed to greater national prosperity. As cited by the National Health Education Committee, in just one year the US Treasury gained more than a billion tax dollars, and almost $6 billion was added to national income as a result of the decline in mortality rates since 1937.

". . . Pharmaceutical research is expen-

—*Continued on page 52*

TITANIUM SALES MANAGER: James M. Hughes, named general sales manager of titanium sales for Mallory-Sharon Metals Corporation, Niles, Ohio.

Borne Sets 3 for 1 Split Of Stock; Price Still Gains

Borne Chemical Company, the New Jersey manufacturer that alternated between playing shooting star and plummeting meteorite on the American Stock Exchange, has come out of its vacillations in pretty good shape.

Last week the firm proposed a three-for-one split of its common stock, subject to approval of shareholders at the annual meeting on April 27.

Despite this show of confidence on the part of the firm, however, its propensity for abrupt movement on the stock exchange aren't over yet. Only a fortnight ago, Borne stock opened at 42½, later climbed to 53¾ and closed at 52¾ for an overall gain of 9¼ points.

Last year Borne is reported to have sold for a little as 7½ and ended 1958 at 34¾. Earlier this year, following rumors of changes in the corporate setup, Borne rose to a high of 80 in a matter of days.

ACS Meeting to Have Big Science Program

The American Chemical Society, meeting in Boston April 5 to 10, has programmed a series of discussions running the gamut from a speech on space fuel design for maximum power to a paper on a laboratory method for separating the components of whiskey.

It is the 135th national meeting of the society. Some 5,000 chemists and chemical engineers are expected to attend the technical sessions that will sprawl through ten major hotels and auditoriums during the week.

Other topics to be put under a bright light by the scientists will include: the precise determination of health hazards from radioactive fallout, new findings on

—*Continued on page 67*

CMRA to Forecast for '60

Chemical Market Research Association at its annual meeting May 20 and 21 at the Plaza hotel, New York, will look ahead to the next decade to see what's coming up in these important markets: Plastics, petrochemicals, nitrogen, surfactants, industrial gases, pharmaceuticals, boron compounds, pesticides and dibasic acids.

Association Meetings

Air and Water Pollution Abatement Conference, sponsored by Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Netherlands Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 17-18.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Boston, Mass., April 5-10.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., March 16-20.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 6-8.

American Oil Chemists Society, fiftieth anniversary meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., April 20-22.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Netherlands-Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 16-23.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 21-26.

American Zinc Institute, annuaal meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 23-24.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 12-14.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, luncheon meeting and panel discussion, Shelburne hotel, New York, March 10.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, symposium and banquet, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 28.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Chemical Progress Week, April 13-17.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, semi-annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 18-20.

Chemurgic Council, annual conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, April 1-3.

Electrochemical Society, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 3-7.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 17-20.

Kentucky, Fertilizer Conference, annual meeting, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, July 29.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

National Petroleum Association, semi-annual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 15-17.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 25.

Packaging Conference, sponsored by American Management Association, Palmer House, Chicago, April 13-15.

Packaging and Transportation Symposium, sponsored by Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Engineering & Scientific Center, Cleveland, Ohio, April 29-30.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

Parenteral Drug Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, April 17.

Petroleum World Congress, Coliseum, New York, May 31-June 6.

Textile Research Institute, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, March 23-24.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton hotel and club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 1-3.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 10-13.

Society of Plastics Industry, Pacific Coast section conference, Del Coronado hotel, Coronado, Calif., March 26-27; Canadian conference, Windsor hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 6-7.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 11.

Textile Research Institute, annual meeting Commodore hotel, New York, March 23-24.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14; scientific section's spring meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 14.

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 5 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.70 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald .... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms. lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .98 - —
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld. lb. 23.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. .... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. .... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100-lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .06
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works ... 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works .. lb. .04¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¾- .10¾
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2680 —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470 —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% l.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. .. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton. 88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ton. 90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal. gray, bgs., cl., works, frt, equald ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - —

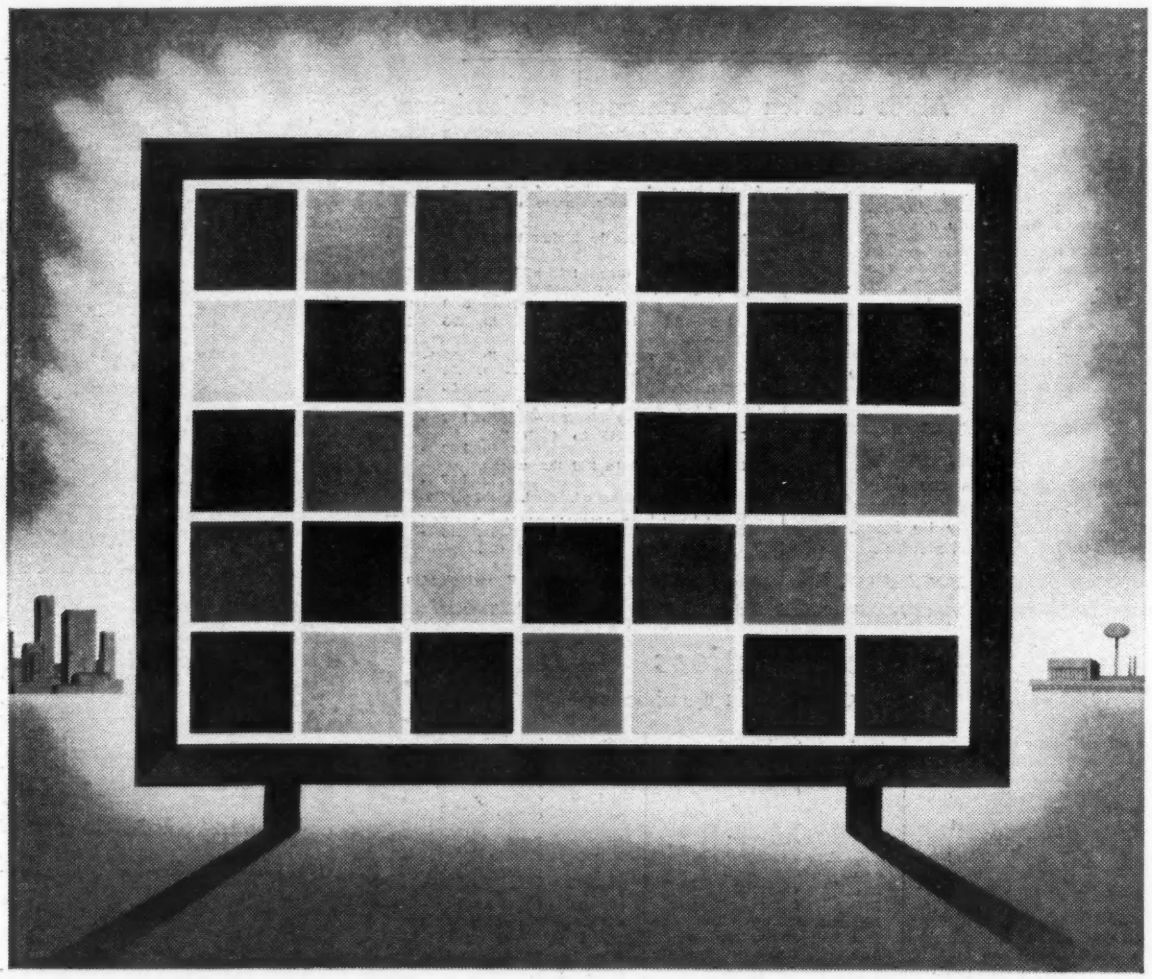
Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls, lb. .45 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms.lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, bots., dms., lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works.lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dms., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b., works ton.68.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton, base price. ton.68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va. ton.45.50 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., powd., dms. lb. .28½- .34½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.48 -17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Ammonium phosphate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb .08½- .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. t.t.l., works -100 lbs 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald..100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l. works lb .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
tech., soln, 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 1.65
Highly purif., cbys 100% basis. lb 1.70 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di basic bots lb.17.50 -23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, dms lb.17.50 -21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb. 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
primary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾ .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- .17¾
secondary, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works. lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .60 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.50
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .65 - .75
Angelica root oil, bots. lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - 4.05
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms. lb. .75 - 1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .25 - .27
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 - 4.50
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
l-Argenine monochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. lb. .48 - —
Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07⅛
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd. bbls., dms. lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots..kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots. kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton.86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —



How Shell Chemical serves the surface coating industry

Shell Chemical has maintained for many years an active program of practical and theoretical research in oxygenated solvents and Epon® resins for surface coatings.

The result has been a better understanding of the effect of solvents on film formers—leading to superior performance and greater economy in surface coating formulations.

Epon resins are still another important outgrowth of Shell research. Surface coatings based on Epon resins are among the hardest, toughest, and most resistant to the attack of chemicals and corrosion ever developed.

Shell Chemical's Technical Service Laboratory offers you assistance in solving surface coating formulation problems. Write or phone your nearest Shell Chemical district office if we can be of assistance.

Acetone
Bisphenol-A
Diacetone Alcohol
Di-Tertiary Butyl Peroxide
Epon® Resins
Ethyl Alcohol
Ethyl Amyl Ketone
Glycerine
Hexylene Glycol
Isopropyl Alcohol
Isopropyl Ether
Mesityl Oxide
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Neosol® Proprietary Solvent
p-Tertiary Butyl Benzoic Acid
Secondary Butyl Alcohol

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION

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IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

SHELL

Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-60 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots. oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip. bgs., c.l., works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, annyd. bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald.lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton.79.83 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, Nr. Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns, dms., lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Brazilian, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Central American, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Chilean, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
Refd., USP, bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .66 - .67
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .65 - .66
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .57 - .58
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .56 - .57
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.91.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.94.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton.89.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech. high gamma, dms., c.l., divd., gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. divd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.59
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .68 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP NF, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½- 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride. (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb.48.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb.48.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.13.00 -14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphtholamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.73 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst. dms. lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate NF fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000-lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton.145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.195.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, New York unit-ton. 7.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs. Chicago, unit-ton. 7.75 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .13
bgs., t.l. lb. .14 - .17
bgs., l.t.l. lb. .15 - .30
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50

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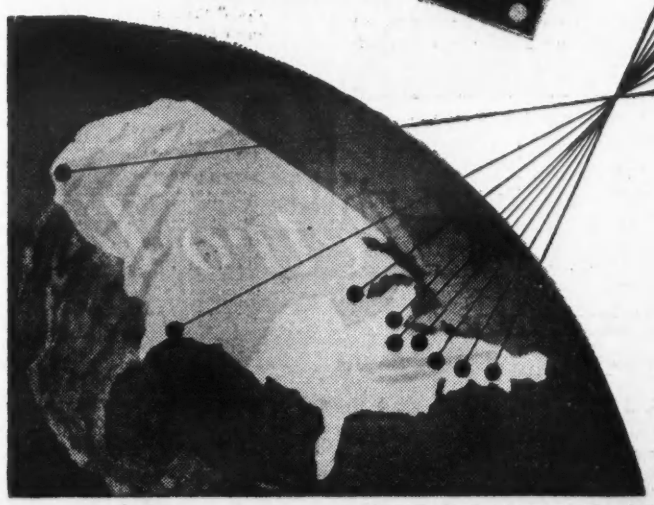


THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.55
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.72.50 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.19 - —
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.44 -10.44
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.44 - 8.44
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.97 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.22 - 9.22
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.59 - 9.59
USP borax $15 per ton higher in bags.
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.19.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.21.75 -23.75
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.160.00 - —
Boric acid, tech., cryst., 99.9%, bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs.10.87 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.12.12 -14.12
dms., c.l., works ton.185.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. 100 lbs.12.12 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.12.87 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.29 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.54 - —
gran., dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.29 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 - —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.67 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 9.92 -11.92
dms., c.l., works ton.141.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.92 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.67 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
c.s., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns. oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Buchu leaves, bls. lb 1.20 —

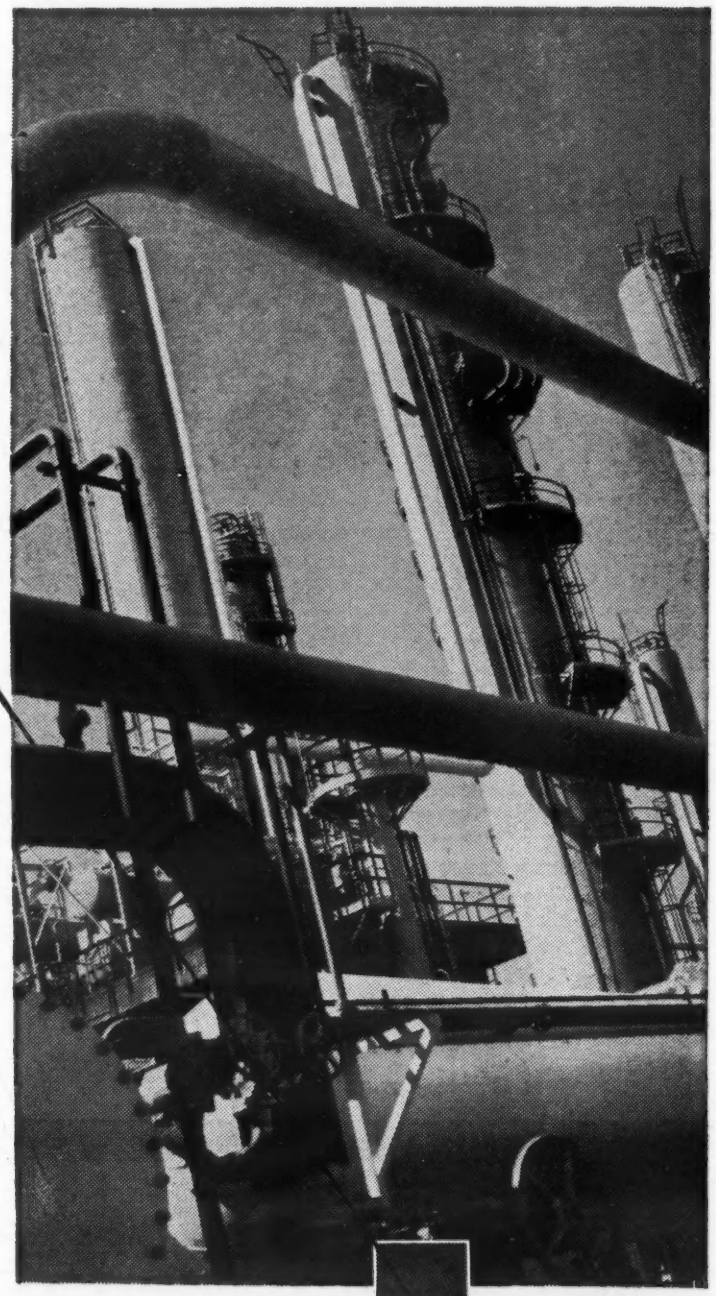
Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14½ - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .56¾ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .57¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.45 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.55 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.20 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.80 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.75 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.45 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.68 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.83 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.99 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.72 - —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.77 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.62 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.52 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —



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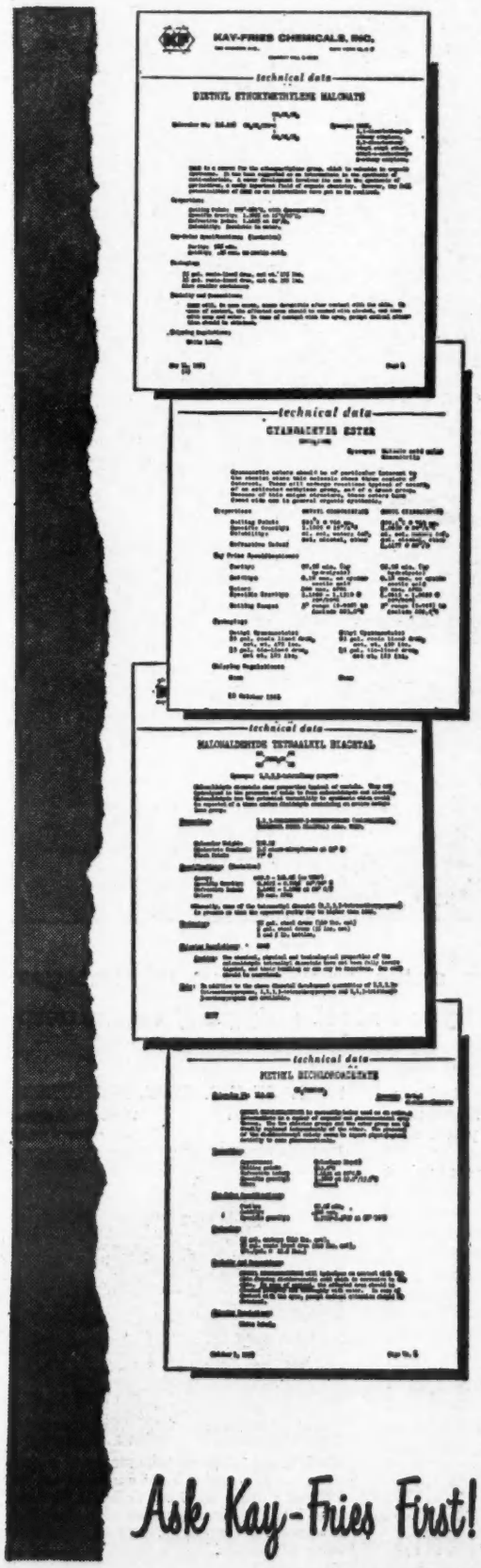
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10¼
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
Calcium carborate, precip., surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.117.50 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.00 - —
Purit., gran., dms. lb. .27 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt equald. ton.12.50 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.93 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, ton-lots lb. .78½- —
USP, ton-lots lb. .66½- —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. 1.24 - 1.35
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.83.25 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip, dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms.lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP powd. cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd. bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .25 - .35
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 9.55 -11.25
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .59 - .61
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 6c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.75 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Capric acid, dms. lb. .33½- .36
tanks lb. .31 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .33½- .36
tanks lb. .31 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway oil, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .12½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bxs. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
high abrasion bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .11½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .21 - —
Carbon dioxide indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd., Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
50-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .09 - .11
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb.45.00 -55.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb. 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 2.80 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.05 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .69 - .71
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .79
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .90 - .92
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .74
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. 74 - .76
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.11 - 1.12
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24¼- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —



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MUrray Hill 6-0661

b-Carotene—Choline Dihydrogen Citrate

b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns. gram .29 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .17¾- —
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .27½- .28
"B," bls. lb. .26½- —
"C," bls. lb. .25¾- —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .27½- .28
"B," bls. lb. .26½- —
"C," bls. lb. .25¾- —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .2750- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .2950- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250- —
tanks lb. .1950- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .14¾- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .29½- —
Indian, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 43%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, special, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 2.25 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 2.25 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms. c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b plant ton. 55.00 - —
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 78.00 - 80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 - —
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, 25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 87.00 - —
40-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 4.35 - 5.25
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech. 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots. lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
Chlorinated paraffin, 70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.43 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., liq., dms., works lb. 1.75 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00

Quality rust-inhibiting coatings plus two extra purchasing advantages make U. S. Steel today's best source for all your steel shipping containers

Dollar for dollar your products are protected better by U. S. Steel rust-inhibited drums. U. S. Steel chemically cleans these drums *after* they are made, then coats them with extra zinc phosphate to give maximum protection. But . . .

At the same time you are getting this maximum protection, you can capitalize on two purchasing advantages, which you get with all U. S. Steel drums and pails:

1. **Full, complete line.** U. S. Steel offers the widest selection of steel shipping containers on the market. From 2½-gallon pails through 57-gallon drums—plus a complete line of stainless steel containers. This allows you to fill all your needs at one time, in one place, with absolute confidence.

2. **Punctual deliveries.** Seven convenient plants assure you of a smooth, even flow of containers. Your normal needs are filled without stops and starts, *and* you get quicker delivery on rush orders.

Maximum protection, simplified purchasing, punctual deliveries: you get all these extras at no extra cost. Why not talk over your needs with the man from U. S. Steel?

Factories in: Los Angeles, Calif. • Alameda, Calif. • Port Arthur, Texas • Chicago, Ill. • New Orleans, La. • Sharon, Pa. • Camden, N. J.

PROOF OF U. S. STEEL PROTECTION!

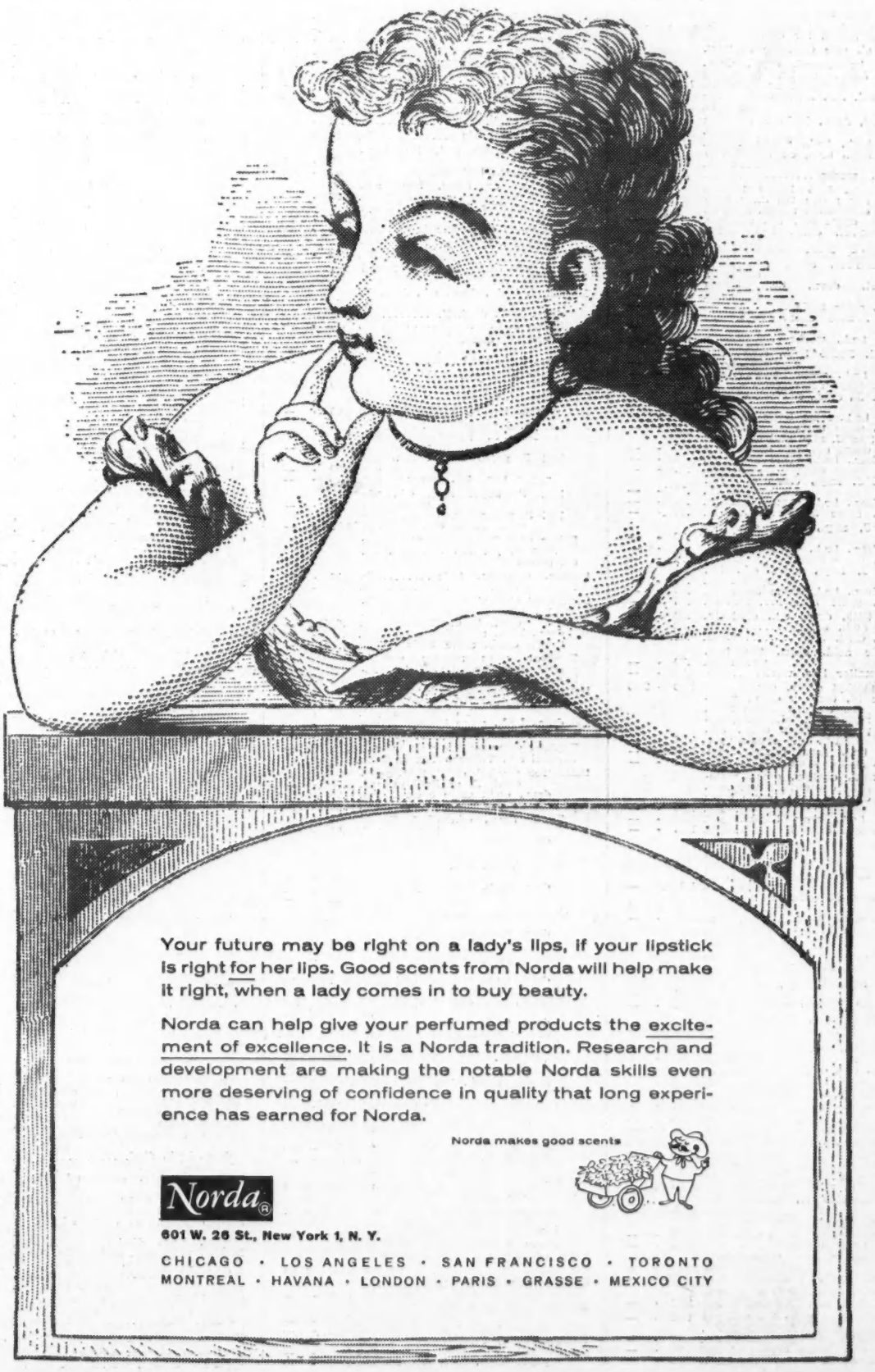
Ordinary drum after 1 year — U. S. Steel drum after 1 year

Both these 55-gallon drums were weathered for 12 months. Rust appeared on the ordinary drum the first week. U. S. Steel rust-inhibited drum—coated with zinc phosphate—shows no trace of rust whatever after 12 months.

United States Steel Products
Division of
United States Steel

Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, NF, yellow broken bgs. lb. .35 - .40
dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Chromium fluoride bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Cinnamic acid refd. bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, bgs. lb. .75 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs lb. .87 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 - 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 - 13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Extra, bots. lb. 3.45 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran. bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .54 - .95
Java-type, dms. lb. .52 - .95
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 3.30
Civet, artif. bots. lb. 13.75 - 15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 - 21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton. 8.00 - 11.00
Imp. airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 - 45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 - 35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air floated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs. c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - 12.00
Georgia, bgs. l.c.l. works. ton. 15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 - 14.50
bgs. l.c.l., ex-whse ton. 35.00 - 36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me. long-ton. 20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net-ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton. 60.00 - 70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15¼
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1.6, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1.7, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .45 - —
Clove bud oil, USP dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.35
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.35
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton. 44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton. 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works ton. 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms. lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, dms. f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs, same basis lb. 1.29 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co. dms. lb. .29¼- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co. dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .22 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .77 - .82
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .20¾- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .19¾- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .28½- .31
tanks lb. .26 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .28½- .29½
tanks lb. .26 - .27
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .09 - .09¼
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots oz. 27.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .26
No. 2 bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17

Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .50 - .93
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44 - .44½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .30 - .30½
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .38¼- .38¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .39¼- .42¼
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .32¼- .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .46¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .45 - —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1880- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.90 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.40 - 14.90
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.25 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 28.40 - 31.40
Copper undecylenate, dms. lb 2.75 —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 270.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton. 265.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 9.25 - 11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08¼- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05⅝- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1685- .1710
tanks lb. .1485- —


Your future may be right on a lady's lips, if your lipstick is right for her lips. Good scents from Norda will help make it right, when a lady comes in to buy beauty.
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Corn oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.45 • —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 • —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more gram. 1.90 • 2.00
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 • —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 63.00 • —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .10½- .11
tanks, Valley lb. .10¾- .10⅞
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .10½ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .10⅝ Nom.
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 • —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 • .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 • 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .85 • .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys., lb. 3.05 • 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .23 • —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works. gal. .21 • —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 • —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 • —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per ballon for coaltar.
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 • 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 • 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .148 • —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 • —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 • —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
25°-28.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 • —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 • —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 • 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 • —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 • —
tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.00 • —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald, to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis, gal. 1.05 • 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 • —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 • —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works lb. .51 • —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 • —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .25 • —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb. .90 • —
Powd., cs. lb. .95 • —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb. 12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, works lb. .11 • —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .35 • —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb. 15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 57.00 • —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 • —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 • —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 • —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 • —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 • —
tanks, works gal. .55 • —

Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 • —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 • —
tanks, works lb. .31 • —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 • —
tanks, works lb. .47 • —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 • —
6-oz cyls., works cyl. 12.00 • —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 • —
cyls., 100-gal lots gal. .41 • —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 • —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 • —

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 • —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 • .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 • .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 • —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 • .52
tanks, works lb. .42 • —
Dammar gum, Batavia A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .16
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs. lb. .30 • .33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .36 • .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 • .32
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .17 • .19
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 • —
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 • .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 • —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 • —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 • —
Perfume grade, bots. lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .43 • —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 51.00 • —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 60.00 • —
paper bgs., t.l., works ton. 60.75 • —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 69.12 • —
19% P, paper bgs., works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l. ton. 71.50 • —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10 • .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 • .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .72 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 • .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 • —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SDI, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 • .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 • —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 • .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 • —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 • .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 • —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 • .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 • —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 • .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 • —
SD-40 dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms. lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms. lb. 6.50 • —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.36 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.53 • —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 • —
Dextrin, corn, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 • —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 • —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 7.70 • —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 7.70 • —
Anhyd., special, al. foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 14.70 • —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 15.20 • —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb. 4.30 • 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 • —
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .98¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 • —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 • —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 • —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 • —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.10 • —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, to pre-mix distributors, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .87½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 • —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .81 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .79 • —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms, frt. alld lb. .34 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dvd. E. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 • —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 • —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 • —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 • —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 • —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 • —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 • —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 • —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis, lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 • —
tanks, works lb. .32 • —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
1,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 • —
tanks, works lb. .03 • —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 • —
tanks, works lb. .52 • —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 • —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 • —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .26 • —
Dieldrin, dms., dlvd lb. 1.85 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.90 • —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .25 • —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 • —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 • —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 • —
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 • —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 2.30 • —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb. 2.35 • —
1-4 dm. lots, works lb. 2.40 • —

Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49¼- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 • —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 • —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 • —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 • —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots, 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 • —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.75 • —
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 • .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16 • —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 • —
tanks, works lb. .64 • —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 • 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .03 • —
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .03 • —
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 • —
2,2-Dihydroxy-3-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.53 • —
tech., dms. lb. 1.09 • —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks same basis lb. .29 • —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .10 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 • —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 • —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .62 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 • —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 • —
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .13 • —
Dillseed oil, bots. lb. 2.80 • 3.00
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 • 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.85 • 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 • —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained ammes. lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 • —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 • 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 • —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 • —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 • —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 • —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 • —
tanks, works lb. .15 • —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28 • —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 • —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 • —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works. lb. .34 • .36
tanks, works lb. .32 • —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 • —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 • —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. lb. .22 • —
89° C., dms. lb. .24 • —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .15 • —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .20 • —

2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. ....lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. ....lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. ....lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .43½- —
tanks, works....lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis..lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis..lb. .25 —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works. dlvd. ....lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works....lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works ....lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E.lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. ....lb. .39 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works..gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works....gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. ....gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works ....gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South..gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York..gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South ....gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works....lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .65 - .85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l. works....lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .35 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis..lb. .30 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld..lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. ....lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. ....lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld..lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. ....lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis.lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald..lb. .137 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .147 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .114 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. ....lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:

Blue, FD&C, No. 1....lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2....lb.15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1....lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2....lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 3....lb.31.30 -35.90

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—

Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ....lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2....lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3....lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 4....lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ....lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ....lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5....lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6....lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1....lb.10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1....lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5....lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 6....lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 7....lb.14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3....lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 4....lb.19.60 -20.05
No. 5....lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17....lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 18....lb.23.60 -24.00
No. 19....lb.15.00 -15.45
No. 21....lb. 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22....lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 28....lb.24.15 -24.65
No. 33....lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2....lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7....lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8....lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10....lb.13.05 -13.50
No. 11....lb.13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

11110 Brilliant scarlet BN....lb. 1.70 - —
13390 Fast blue SR....lb. 1.30 - —
14025 Yellow 2G....lb. 1.18 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. ..lb. 1.52 - —
14645 Chrome black T....lb. .73 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. ....lb. 1.47 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. ...lb. .79 - —
15575 Orange RR....lb. .94 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. ....lb. 1.53 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL....lb. 1.16 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G....lb. 1.29 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
17590 Brown PG....lb. 3.00 - —
17820 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G....lb. 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B....lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast Yellow 2G....lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX....lb. 2.30 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc. ....lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y....lb. 1.27 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc..lb. 1.37 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc. ....lb. 1.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.

22240 Scarlet B....lb. 2.60 - —
22310 Red FC....lb. 1.45 - —
22311 Brown MCW....lb. 1.40 - —
22590 Diazo black BHD....lb. .93 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc. ....lb. 1.53 - —
23500 Red, 4BX, conc. ....lb. 1.69 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc.lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow, conc. ...lb. 3.11 - —
26400 Navy blue 3R, conc. ....lb. 1.70 - —
26695 Black F, conc. ....lb. 2.19 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc. ...lb. 1.91 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc..lb. 2.61 - —
27720 Gray L....lb. 2.08 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC....lb. 2.12 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. ....lb. 2.48 - —
30235 Black EB, 200%....lb. 1.33 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra...lb. 1.26 - —
30295 Green BY, conc. ....lb. 1.02 - —
35660 Brown B....lb. 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF....lb. 1.76 - —
40000 Yellow 2G....lb. 1.31 - —
41000 Yellow OX....lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals....lb. 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals.lb. 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG....lb. 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. ..lb. 4.78 - —
42650 Violet 4BXN....lb. 2.25 - —
43820 Brilliant blue BBG....lb. 2.44 - —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. ....lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX....lb. 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ....lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX....lb. 2.22 - —
53185 Black, GXCF, conc. ....lb. .38 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC....lb. 3.31 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder..lb. 4.70 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd No.

59800 Dark blue BO, single paste lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 1.55 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG, extra.lb. 3.53 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG....lb. 3.78 - —
63615 Alizarin blue black B ...lb. 3.02 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste..lb. 2.82 - —
70900 Brown BR single paste...lb. 2.03 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.

12140 Oil scarlet BL....lb. 1.70 - —
11160 Oil yellow T....lb. 2.79 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078-V....lb. 5.87 - —
26120 Oil red N-1700 ....lb. 1.76 - —
42535B Methyl violet base....lb. 1.76 - —
44045B Victoria blue base....lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603....lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 - —

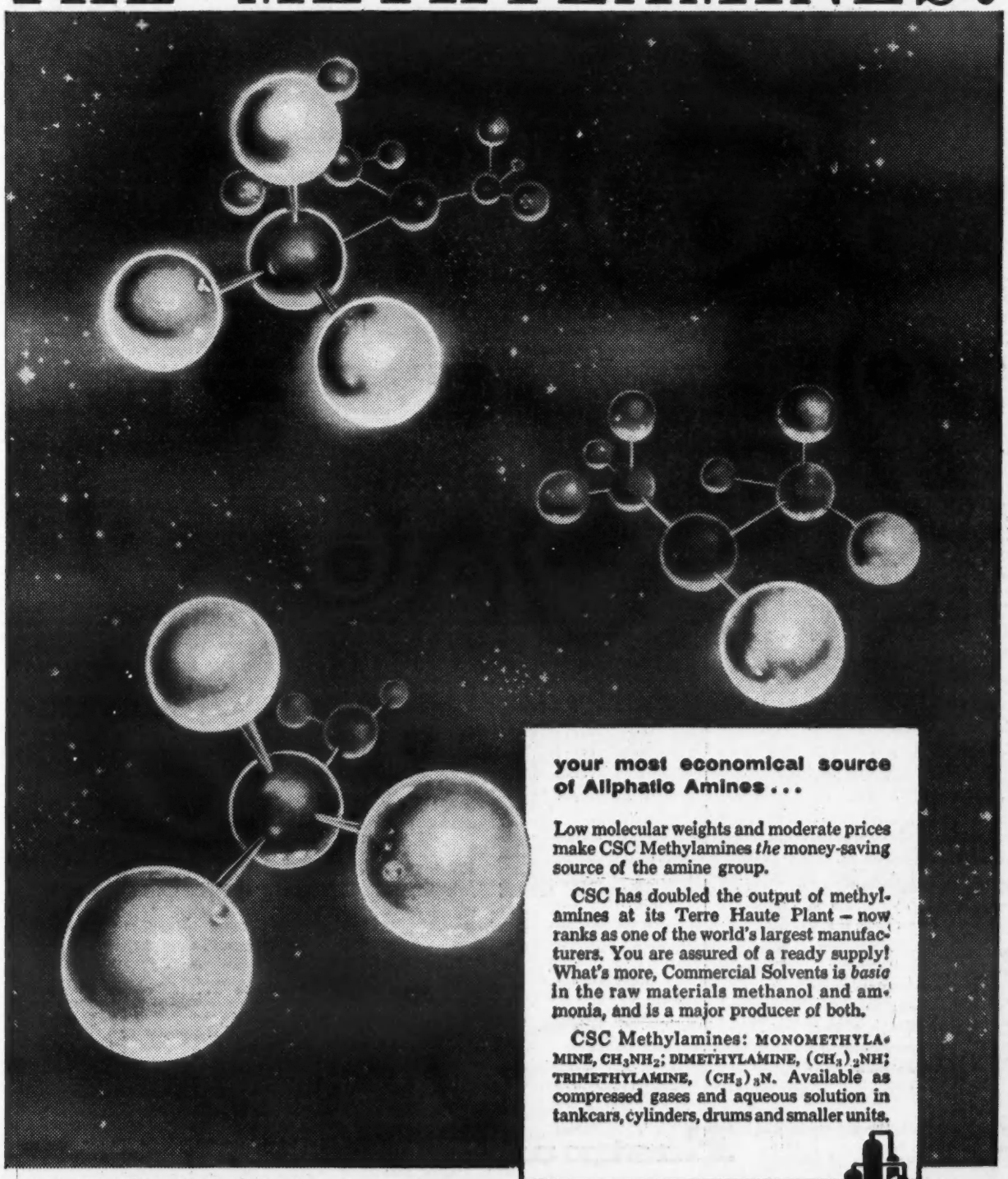
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. No.

Spirit black RB....lb. 3.54 - —
Spirit brown GN ....lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc. ....lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc....lb. 6.41 - —
Spirit yellow 2R conc. ...lb. 4.62 - —
12055 Spirit orange 7078-V....lb. 1.25 - —
Spirit blue THN....lb. 5.06 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls....lb. 1.10 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. ....lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. ....lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles ....lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.48.40 - —
Endrin, tech. dms., t.l., dlvd....lb 3.44 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 - .80
Powd., dms. ....oz. .60 .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .30 - —
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns. ....lb.11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined....lb. 1.60 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots....oz.54.75 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots....oz.86.00 - —
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP bots.,
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. ....lb. .17 - —

THE METHYLAMINES!



your most economical source of Aliphatic Amines . . .

Low molecular weights and moderate prices make CSC Methylamines *the* money-saving source of the amine group.

CSC has doubled the output of methylamines at its Terre Haute Plant – now ranks as one of the world's largest manufacturers. You are assured of a ready supply! What's more, Commercial Solvents is *basic* in the raw materials methanol and ammonia, and is a major producer of both.

CSC Methylamines: MONOMETHYLAMINE, CH_3NH_2; DIMETHYLAMINE, $(CH_3)_2NH$; TRIMETHYLAMINE, $(CH_3)_3N$. Available as compressed gases and aqueous solution in tankcars, cylinders, drums and smaller units.

Industrial Chemicals Department
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
260 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.
Offices in Principal Cities

Ester Gum—Fish Oil

Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.63 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.20.68 20.74
USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.21.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.80 -21.86
tanks, same basis gal.21.59 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb. .27 - —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.01 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.09 - —
lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. 34½- —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald. lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
tanks. dlvd., E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .55 - 1.00
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .57 - .95
Eugenol, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton. higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs lb. .21 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .22½- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs lb. .20 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42°Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.05 - 5.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1350- .1400
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1580- .1630
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1200- .1250
tanks lb. .1050- —

Eastman

Alcohols

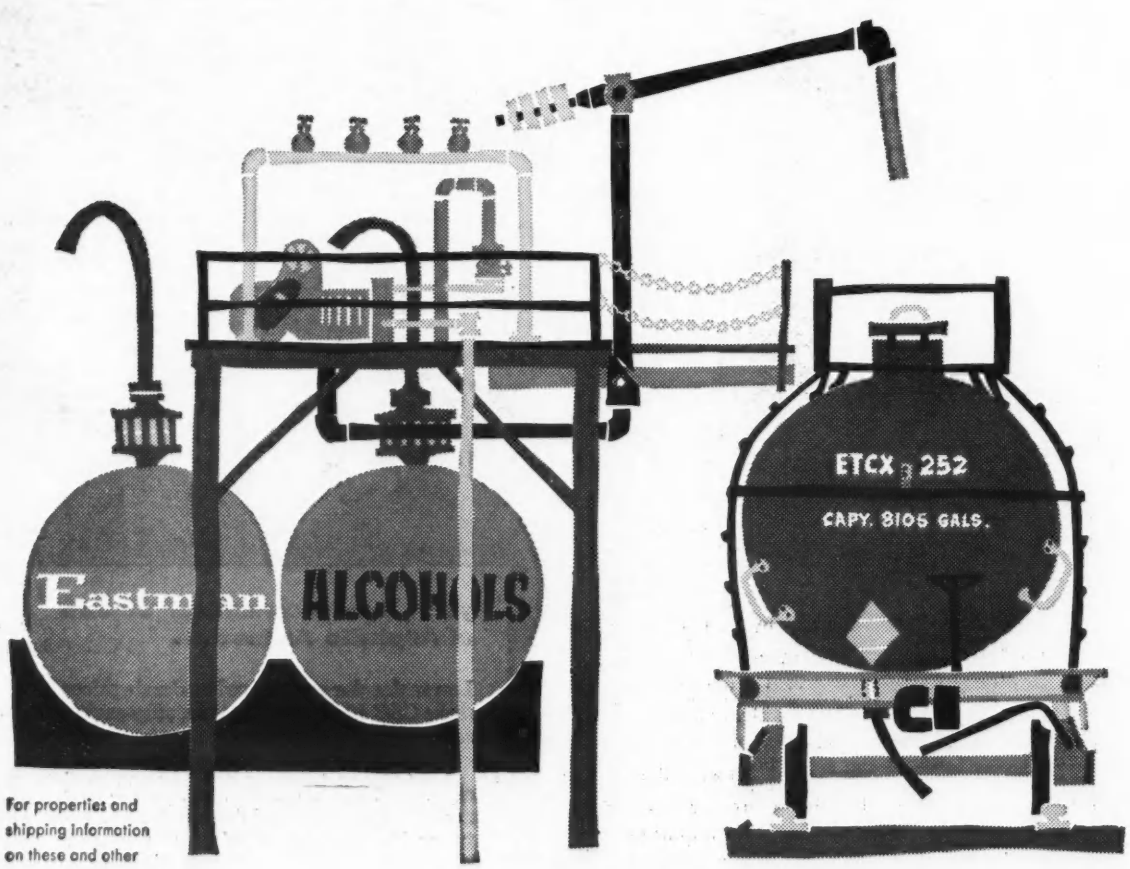
ethyl alcohol
95% and anhydrous

Tecsol®
proprietary ethyl alcohol

isobutyl alcohol

2-ethylhexyl alcohol

2-ethylisohexyl alcohol



For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see **Chemical Materials Catalog**, page 357 or **Chemical Week Buyers Guide**, page 85.

Eastman alcohols are available in bulk from major industrial centers. For samples or specifications, write or call your nearest Eastman representative.

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Framingham, Mass.; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; New York City; St. Louis. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.**, San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
300,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.158.00 -160.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.154.00 Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more gram. .44 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.44.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0645- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0380- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0350- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works, lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .50 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21¼- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.75 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.70 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .54 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .65 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .71 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .83 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .22 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - .32
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.85
soap grade, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.18.50 - —
Bourbon, cns. lb.18.50 -19.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bottls. lb. 8.75 -10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. lb. .39 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .13¼- —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .17½- —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
63 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18¼- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.

1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.83 - —
1-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, gram. .15 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f lb. .17 Nom.
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.50 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all nog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- .07⅞
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06⅞- .07
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾- .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¾- .22¾

Green Pigments

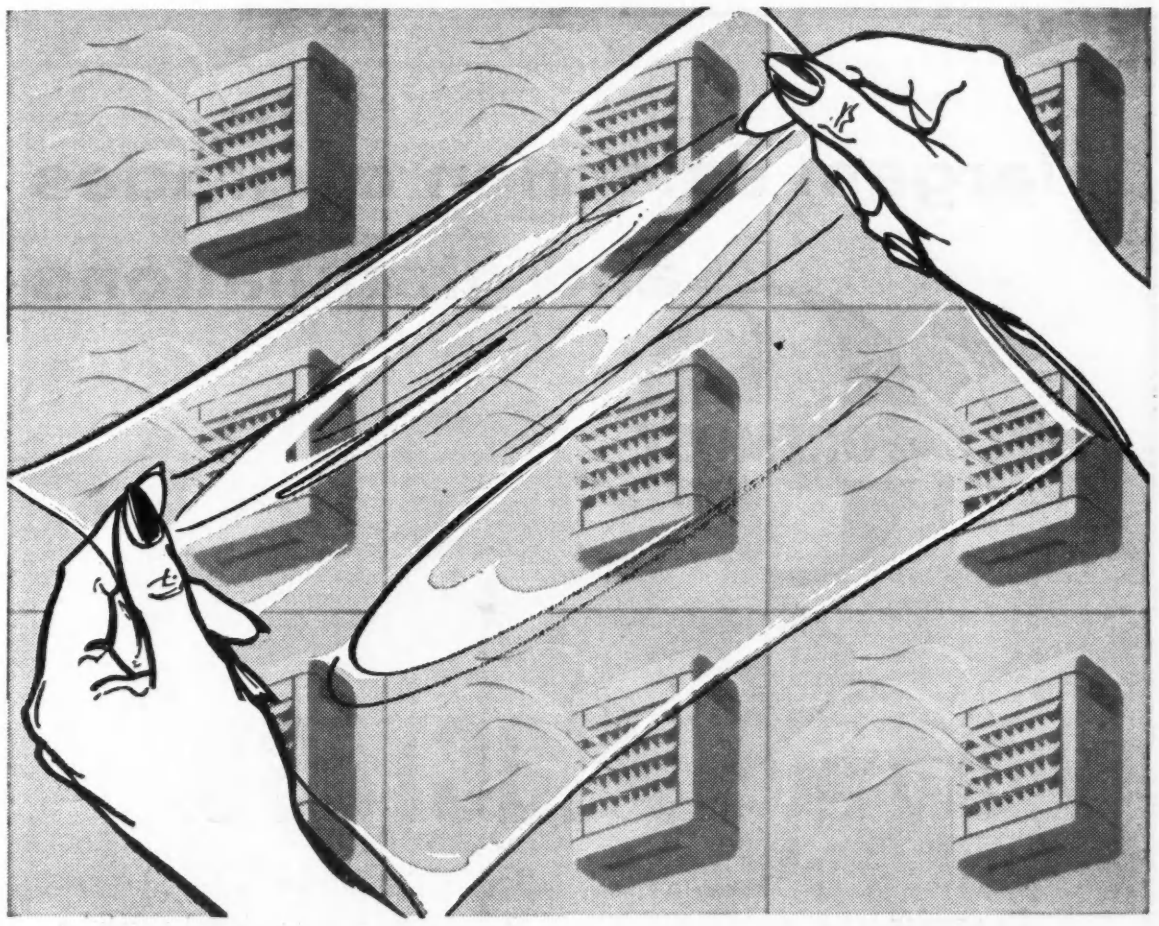
Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tips lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - .44
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - .44
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.20.30 - —
paper bgs., trucks, same basis. ton.20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton.17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock New York ton.55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb.



For film flexibility at low humidity

Glycerine keeps cellophane package wraps from drying out in summer air conditioning or winter heating. As a humectant-plasticizer, it has a vapor pressure low enough to resist low humidity. By remaining in the package wrap, glycerine prevents cracking and splitting.

Glycerine withstands heat and cold as well as humidity. Moreover, its freedom from toxicity, its compatibility and acceptability are especially important where foods and drugs are packaged. Applications as a plasticizer range from cellophane sheeting to edible films and capsules.

Glycerine is stable in price, dependable in supply. It continues to find new areas of usefulness. We'd be glad to send you a copy of our 18-page booklet, "Glycerine Properties and Uses." Address your request to the Glycerine Producers' Association.

Properties

HYGROSCOPICITY • STABILITY
SOLVENT POWER • VISCOSITY
NONVOLATILITY • NONTOXICITY
TASTE • COMBINING WEIGHT

ADVANTAGES THAT COME WITH . . .
Glycerine

Applications

HUMECTANT • CARRIER
SOLVENT • LUBRICANT
SOFTENER • EMOLLIENT
ANTI-FREEZE • ALKYD BASE

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION • 295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 • —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 • —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 • —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .21 • —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.50 • 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 • .75
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.85 • 3.55
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 • .40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld lb. .90 • —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 • —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 • —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb.22.50 • —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb.23.00 • —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works lb.23.50 • —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 1.94 • —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 • —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .243 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 • —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd. gal. .16 • —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 • —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 • —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 • 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 • —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 • —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 • —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb.14.00 • —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb.14.50 • —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.00 • —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 • —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 • —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 • .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 • 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 • 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 • —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 • —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .48 • .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald. ton.28.00 • —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 • —
tanks, works frt. equald. ton.30.00 • —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 • —
tanks, works frt. equald. ton.35.00 • —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.60 • 1.80
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.60 • 1.80
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 • —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.20.75 • —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 • —
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 • —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 • —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 • —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 • .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 • .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 • —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 88%, tanks, works lb. .16 • —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 • —
tanks, works lb. .21 • —
Hydrogen peroxide, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800 —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 • 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 • —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 • —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.00 • 4.80
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .96 • —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 • —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis, lb. 1.02 • —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 • —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 • —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 • —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 • —
Less than 85-lb. lots, same basis, lb. 1.17 • —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.00 • 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 6.00 • 6.50
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 • —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 • —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 • 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots. lb.15.75 -18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 • —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 • 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .95 • —
Resub., USP, dms. lb. 2.00 • 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.90 • 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.85 • 5.00
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.85 • 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs lb. 8.00 • 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 • .34
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 • —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 • —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 • —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 • —
Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 • —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .50 • —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 • .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 • —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 • 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .48 • .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.20 • —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. lb. 1.25 • 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 • 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —

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- LACTOSE U.S.P.—SPRAY PROCESS
- LACTOSE EDIBLE
- CRUDE MILK SUGAR
- LACTOSE FERMENTATION GRADE

By using the correct grade and granulation of Lactose for each product you improve the efficiency of your operation with substantial reductions in *cost*. Let us help you in your selection by sending you samples and information about the most complete line of milk sugars available.

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Appleton, Wisconsin

A world-wide supplier of high-quality milk derivatives

Distributed nationally by **Chemical Department, McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.**

Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more kilo. 18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works. lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
95%, c.l., dms., dlvd. gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .44 - —
anhyd., c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif. fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Tech. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .39 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .85 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs lb. 1.00 - —
Japan wax, cs lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns. lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bbls. lb. .43 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .41 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls. lb. .39 - —
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .10 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1789- .2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1889- .2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1938- .2890
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3039- .4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4675
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4775
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 13.10
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .09425- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 - 12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms. lb. .36½- .39
tanks lb. .34 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 3.25 - 9.25
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 5.00 - 9.25
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, any quantity, frt. alld. on $100 or more lb. .26¼- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis lb. .36½- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms. lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb. dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .11½- —
St. Louis lb. .1130- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1395- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1495- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1410- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1510- —
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Messina, cns. lb. 4.50 - 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns. dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).

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Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton.14.25 • —
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Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.18.25 • —
For New York delivery, add $3.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns.... lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns. ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian cns . lb. 7.75 -13.70
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.lb. 3.95 - 4.30
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works .. lb. 3.70 • —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms .lb. 3.80 - 4.00
96-98%, dms. ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.50
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works .. lb. 3.70 • —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors dms., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.40 • —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 • —
Without leaves, bls. ..... lb .30 • —
Linseed meal expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills .ton.76.00 • —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton.72.00 • —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York..lb. .1630- —
dms., l.c.l., New York .....lb. .1730- .1755
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis....lb. .1280- —
tanks, New York.....lb. .1430- —
Linseed oil, raw, tankwagon, New York lb. .1480- .1490
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms.....lb. .1900- —
Water-white, dms. .....lb. .2230- —
Linseed pitch, dms. .....lb. .06 - .06¾
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.... lb. .14¼- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works .lb.33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 • —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .67 • —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .79 • —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .88 • .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 • —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 • —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd.lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. .....lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works. lb. 9.50 • —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .72 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .73 • —
Lithium manganite, dms., works.lb. .95 • 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.15 • 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. .....lb. 1.60 • 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works....lb. 1.10 • 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works.....lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works.....lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 • 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works....lb. 1.15 • 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 • —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works .lb. 1.50 • —
Resinated, bbls., works.....lb. 1.47 • —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .09⅛- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12 • —
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .55 • —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works..oz.37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. ....lb. .38 • .39
Lycopodium, cs. .....lb. 4.00 • 4.50
1-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more..lb. 8.00 • —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. 2.25 • —
No. 2 whole, bls. .....lb. 1.95 • —
siftings, bls. .....lb. 1.85 • —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. .....lb. 9.75 -15.75
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .28 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald..lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms..... lb. .45 • .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 • —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash..ton.46.00 • —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars .. lb. .95 • 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald .lb. .11 • —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald .....lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald....lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald.....lb. .14 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .15 • .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .14 • .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works.ton.55.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.42 • —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .22 • —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .20 • —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 • —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 • —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 • —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 • —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.15 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 3.10 • —
bgs, smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.35 • —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .38 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 • —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .45 • —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls. works..lb. 5.30 • —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .89 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .92 • 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms..lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies.....lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. ..... lb. .50 • —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 • —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 • 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. .....lb. .48 • .50
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd....lb. .35 • —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works. lb. .11 • .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works..ton.148.00 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis.... ton.144.50 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis..ton.152.50 • —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. .....lb. 1.84 • —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd..lb. .35 • —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 • —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms..lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls..lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .34 • —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. .....lb. .36 • —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E...lb. .38 • —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld..lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms..lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms.....lb. .33 • —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E...ton.97.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E...ton.104.50 • —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. ....lb. .26 • —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. .....lb. .35 • .39
DBB, bgs. .....lb. .25 • .28
DK, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. .....lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. .....lb. .20 • .24
WS, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works..lb. .60 • —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works..lb. .62 • —
fib. dms., single dm., works..lb. .65 • —
Marine pitch, dms. .....lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .30 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .31 • —
Menadione, USP, bots. .....gram. .044 • .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf..lb. .07⅛- —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 8.00 • 8.25
Japanese, cs. .....lb. 7.00 • 7.18
Syn., USP, racemic, cns.....lb. 4.50 • —

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2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms. lb 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb 5.97 - —
tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF X, fib dms lb 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel)
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, fib. dms lb 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal 76 lbs. per flask, net flask 218.00 -223.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb 12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb 57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .54½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .31 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .26 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works gal. .25 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .53½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal min., dlvd. gal. .30 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt equald lb. 27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld lb. 1.25 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.29 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 96%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.33 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .66 - .70
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —

2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb .23 —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns. dms. lb. 3.40 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —

Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Methyl roseanline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.35 - —

Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

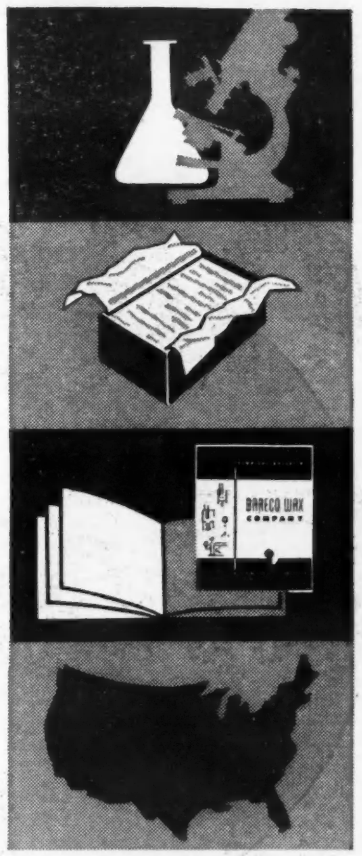
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, dlvd lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5),
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works frt. alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —

Technical
Laboratory Assistance

Samples

Literature

Nation-Wide
Warehouse Stocks



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AP-59-1

Mineral oil, white, tech., 65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1510- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1610- —

Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd. gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex gal. .145 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12¼- .12¾
tanks, New York gal. .16 - —

Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono)
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —

Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 - —
dms, 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.07 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. 26 - .27
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bags. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellows, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .06¾- .08
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .29½- .32
tanks lb. .28½- —
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875 —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tank-wagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Houston, Tex. gal. .15½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .04¾- .05
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib. dms lb. 8.50 - -
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 425.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .68½- .75¼
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73

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Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.74	—
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.32½	.33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Green, bbls.	lb.	.84	—
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½	.28
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	9.50	9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	9.50	9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05	—
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd.	kilo.	6.00	—
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).			
Niger seed, bgs	lb.	.10¼	—
Nikethamide, cbys.	lb.	5.00	—
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E	100 lbs.	5.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E	100 lbs.	6.05	6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	6.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E	100 lbs.	6.55	7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	6.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	7.05	7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	7.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	7.55	8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	3.90	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	4.90	—
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys. extra, c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.99	—
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15	—
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	1.10	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.49	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51	—
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs,	lb.	1.33	—
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.445	—
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.36	—
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.72	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.64	—
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½	.40½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.39½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40½	.42½
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.43	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	.46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l. same basis	lb.	.42	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.			
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.26	.27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	2.05	—
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.26½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.22½	—
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald.	unit.	1.20	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	4.00	Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works	unit-ton.	3.10	.50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.26½	—
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.31	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.94	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.45	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47	—
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.23½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.18½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.			
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.45	—
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works	lb.	.26½	—
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.28	—
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake, c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.28	—
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms.	lb.	1.25	—
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.19½	—
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.			
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs.	lb.	1.70	—
West Indian, bgs	lb.	1.60	—
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns.	lb.	9.60	-15.75
West Indian, cns.	lb.	9.60	-15.75
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.12	—
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.16	—

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms.	lb.	.37	.63
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J.	gal.	.20	—
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.15¾	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.41½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.39	—
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots.	lb.	1.60	3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).			
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Octyl phenol in dms. 11c. higher.			

Oils

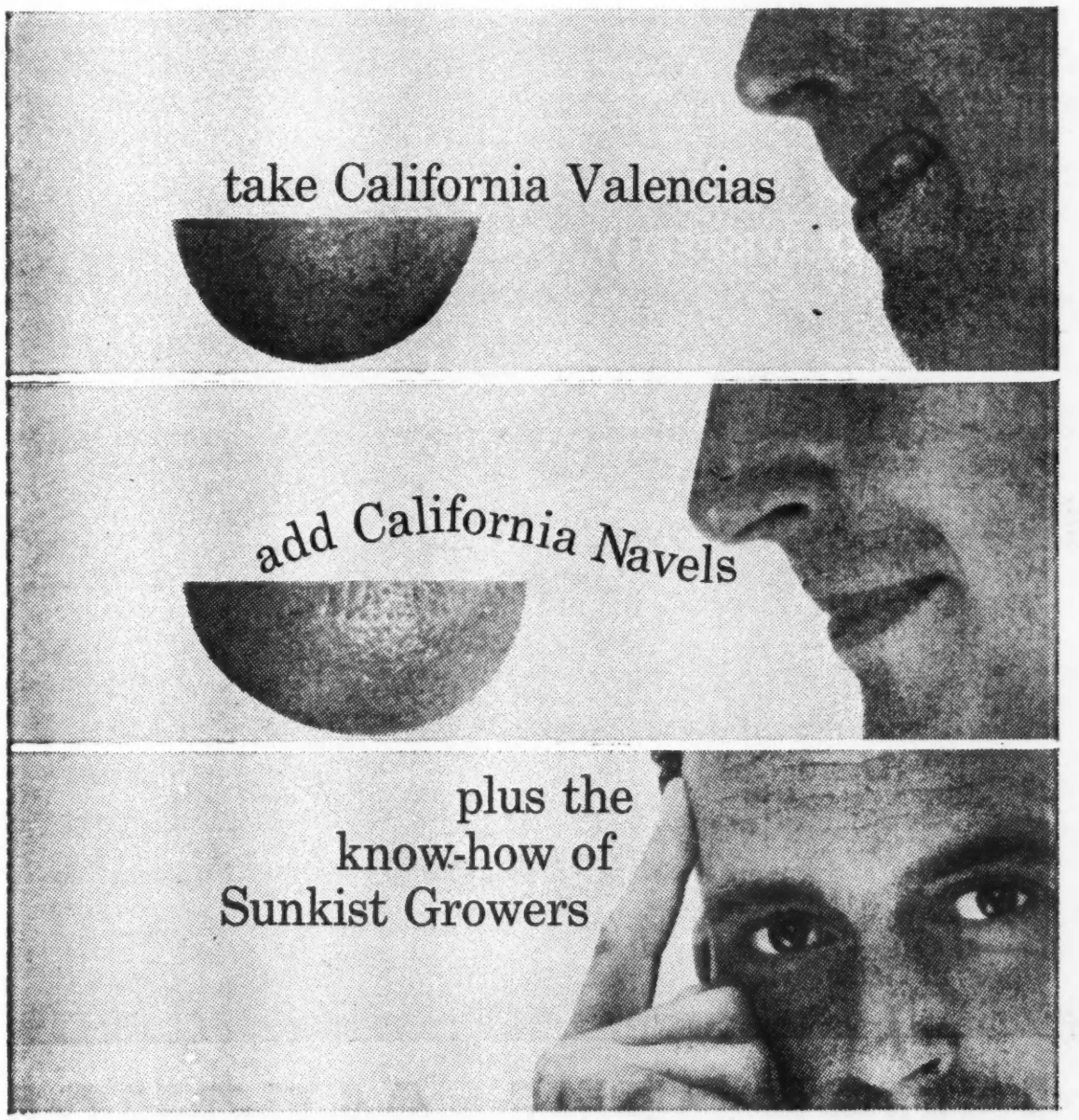
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms.	lb.	.19¾	.20
tanks	lb.	.18¼	—
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.18½	.21
tanks	lb.	.16	—
Single-dist., dms.	lb.	.17¼	.19¾
tanks	lb.	.14¾	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms.	lb.	.15½	.15¾
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.14	.14½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.13	.20
Tears, cs.	lb.	.22	.30
Olibanum oil, bots.	lb.	5.00	7.65
Extra fine, bots	lb.	6.00	9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid	gal.	2.20	2.40
Olivine, crude, works	ton.	12.00	—
20 mesh, works	ton.	15.00	—
100 mesh, works	ton.	20.00	—
Opium, USP, cns.	oz.	19.20	-19.45
gran., cns.	oz.	21.65	-21.90
powd., cns.	oz.	21.65	-21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
California, cns., dms.	lb.	1.25	1.50
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.95	1.25
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.25	5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms.	lb	3.35	3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	.70	—
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.	lb.	.14	.16
Sweet	lb.	.30	.35

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.80	2.25
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.55	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.65	—
Verona, bls.	lb.	.35	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45	—
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).			
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).			
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)			
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).			
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).			
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).			
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).			
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).			
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).			
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).			
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).			
Ouabain, USP, bots.	gram	3.00	4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs.	lb.	.78	Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs.	lb.	.83	.86



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Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas,
New York 13, N.Y.
Inquiries from countries other than U.S. and Canada should be directed to Sunkist Growers, Products Sales Department.

Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works, lb. .19¼- .19¾
b Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

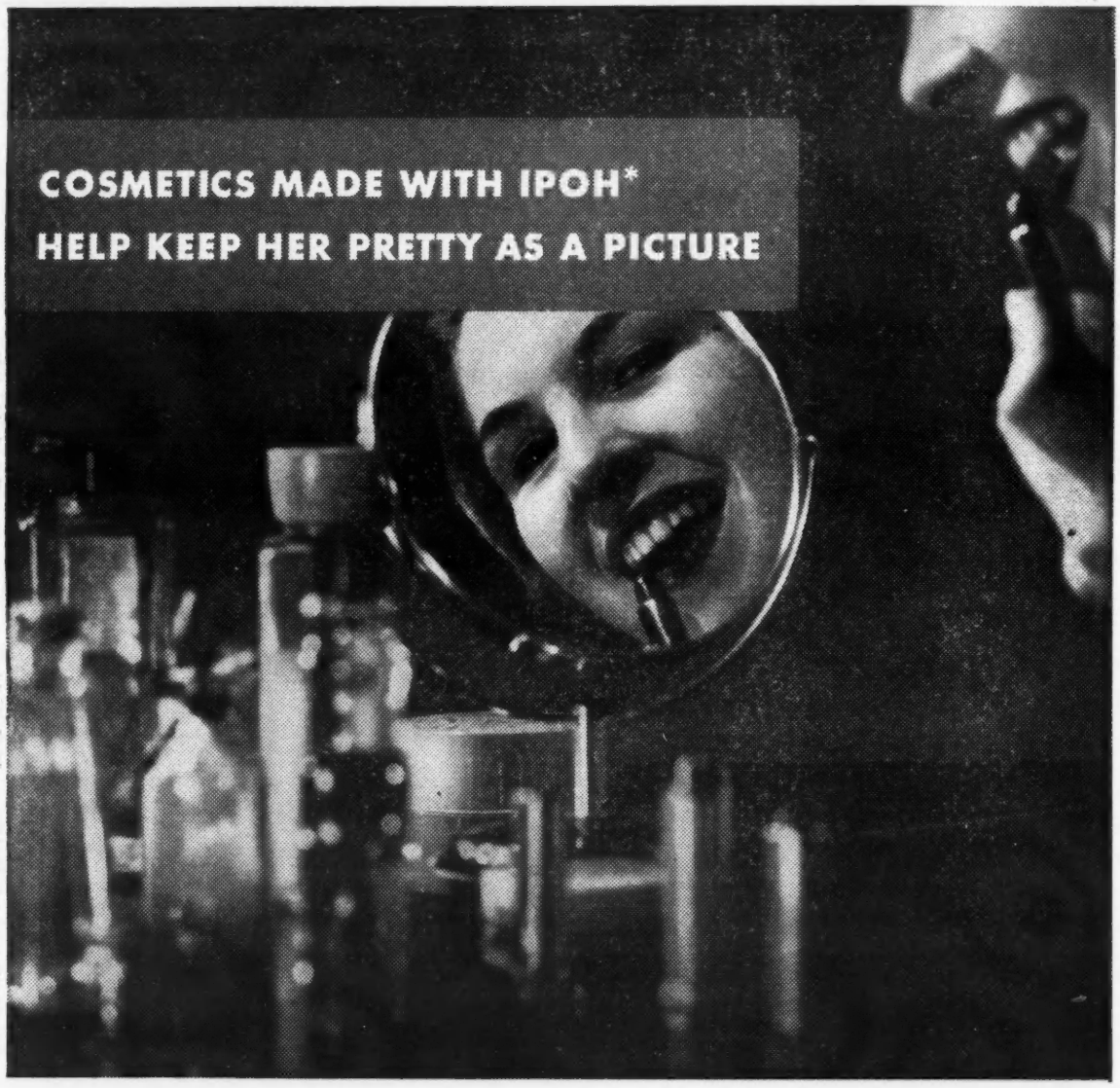
P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .14 - .15
tanks lb. .1185- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Papain, NF, powd lb. 850 -12.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs lb. .36 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .54 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy, lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy, lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy, lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy, lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .0955- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1155- .1255
91%, powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.75
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 62.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .12 - —
Refd., dms. lb. .17½- .17¾
tanks lb. .15½- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .035 - .040
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .035 - .040
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0550- .060
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri- isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper black, Malabar, bgs. lb. .26 - —
black, Lampong, bgs. lb. .25½- —
black, Sarawak, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs lb. .28 - —
Gondars, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs. lb. .26½- —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .25½- .26
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .42 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. lb. .44½- —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.65
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.15
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.90
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10⅛- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05½- —
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .09⅛- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅞- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy. lb. .06¾- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .17¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
39°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
dms., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb., lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb. 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80



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p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib, dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾ - .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼ - .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾ - .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib, dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. 15½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.16 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.56 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.21 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.21 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
Phosphorus, amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxycnioride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .63 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Pythalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.03 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .93 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, tanks, f.o.b., works lb. 1.50 - —
dms., t.l., same basis lb. 1.60 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Tech, bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots. oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.63 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .65 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .49 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. New York. lb. .173 - —
Pine oil, steam-dist., dms., ex whse. New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Pinetar oil, NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South. lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse. New York lb. .36½- —

Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.65 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.12 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .77 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more., frt. alld lb. .96 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb. 2.70 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 - 5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 67.00 - 80.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 15.60 - 16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —

Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .21½- —
Danish, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20¼- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .18½- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Potash, caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c..., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms. lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - —

Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .40 - —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt. lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., NF, gran. or powd., kgs. lb. .30 - .34
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 - 22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls. dms lb. .20 - —
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —

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Sulfuric Acid • Methanol

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.,
RCI BUILDING, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran. 25-lb. metal dms .. lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton.29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works.ton.27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works .....ton.31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. ..... lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms. ..... lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms. works lb .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., or gran., fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K.O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. ..... lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .34½- .36½
bagged, 60% minimum K.O, same basis ton.25.60 -27.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .35 - .37
bagged, 60% minimum K.O, same basis ton.25.90 -27.10
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs.18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.11.00 -12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.30 -18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs.17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0 4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .789 - .861
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .67½- .69½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms ..... lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms ..... lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works ... lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, bare price ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. ..... gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. ... gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots .. lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. .... gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. .. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge ... gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor (¼c. discount offered). gal. .1005- —
Propenyl guaethol, dms. ..... lb.24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots ..... kilo.55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton.60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ..... ton.60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.95
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 - —
purif, 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots. 500-gram lots or more kilo.190.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. ..... lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. ..... lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. ..... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ..... lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots kilo.26.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns .. oz. .74½- .77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots .... oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns ..... oz. .27½- .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns ..... oz. .289 - .304
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns ..... oz. .27½- .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd. frt. alld 100% basis .. lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. ..... lb. .15½- .15¾
tanks ..... lb. .13½- —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments
Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Reserpine, cryst., bots ..... gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - —
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb.38.50 -46.00
Synthetic ..... lb.14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs .. lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.36.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo.130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo.104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms. l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .13½- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian bots oz.72.00 - —
Turkish, bots. ..... oz.55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.65
tech., cns., dms. ..... lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, tech. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45% fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax. San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo.16.50 - —
fib. dms. 5 kilo lots .... kilo.17.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo ..... kilo.18.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1825
tanks, Atl. Coast ..... lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. ..... lb. .80 - .95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.34.00 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - .40
Greek, cns. ..... lb. .14 - —
Italian, cns. ..... lb .15 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. ..... lb.25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb fib dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms. ..... lb. .75 - .76
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 - —
Sandalwood oil, cns. ..... lb.13.25 -14.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. ..... lb. .45 - .78
Nat., dom., dms. ..... lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Savory oil, cns ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Schaeffer's salt, powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings ..... lb. .18 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. ..... lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms. ..... lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs. ... lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled shipt., bgs lb. .24½- —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .16 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. ..... lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots .. lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .13¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works ... lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works ... lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse, ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works .....ton.20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works .....ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .90⅞- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .93½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .94 - —
bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .95 - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .66¼- —
dm., 1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .66¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .67¼- —
bots., 250-oz. lots ..... oz. .67¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. ... lb.45.00 -60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. ..... lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock p.s., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock p.s. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis.100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms. c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots ..... kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots ..... kilo.10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots ..... kilo.11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots. ..... kilo.11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher.
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb.33.00 -40.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .09½- .10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .. lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works .... lb. .15¼- .16¼
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. ... lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms ..... lb. .26¼- .27½
USP XIV, gran., dms. ..... lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.

Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430 - —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37 - .39
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24¾ - —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½ - .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½ - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton 102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.25
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.18 -17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works, lb. .19½ - —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls., lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton 45.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ton 41.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton 45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 41.50 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works. 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms. lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms. lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 9.03 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.45 -10.03
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75

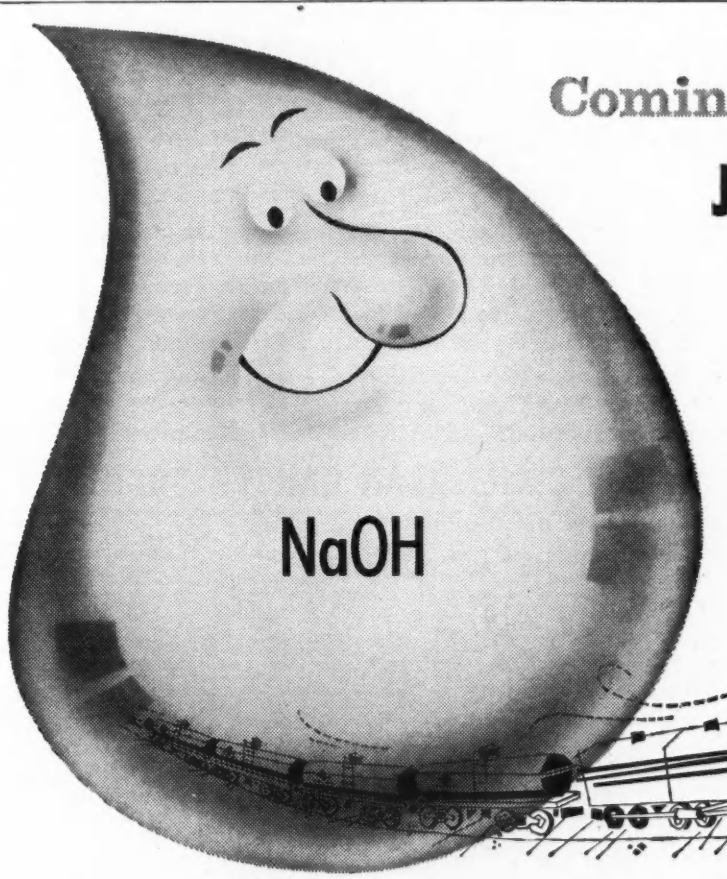
Sodium phosphate tn dms. 60c to 80c, higher than bgs.

Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½ - —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms. lb. .81½ - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 47° Be., turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .063 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .648 - .707
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —

Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton 54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .17½ - .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald, lb. .07½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½ - —



Coming Your Way...

JEFFERSON CHEMICAL'S 60,000 TONS OF NEW CAUSTIC SODA CAPACITY

Caustic Soda from Jefferson Chemical's new 60,000-ton/year chlor-alkali plant in Port Neches, Texas, is now moving by road, rail and water to national markets. Production from this new facility adds to Jefferson's line of heavy inorganics and completes a two-year expansion program designed to increase the company's output of a wide variety of essential petrochemicals.

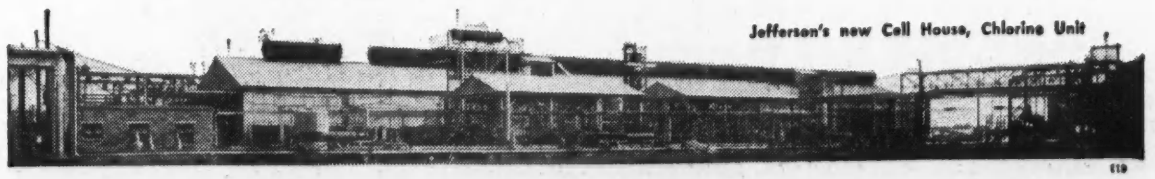
Caustic sales and service are co-ordinated by Jefferson's experienced Alkali Division. Available grades are 50% and 73% liquid. In planning to meet your requirements for caustic soda, caustic potash, soda ash and sodium bicarbonate, consult your Jefferson Alkali Sales Division representative or write direct to Jefferson Chemical Company, 1121 Walker Avenue, Houston 2, Texas.

JEFFERSON CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

HOUSTON • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • CLEVELAND
CHARLOTTE • LOS ANGELES

Ethylene Oxide, Glycols, Dichloride • Ethanolamines • Morpholine • Piperazine
Polyethylene Glycols • Nonyl Phenol • SURFONIC® Surface-Active Agents
Ethylene Carbonate and Propylene Carbonate • Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda
Soda Ash • Sodium Bicarbonate

Essential Chemicals From Hydrocarbon Sources



Jefferson's new Cell House, Chlorine Unit

Sodium Thiocyanate—Sulfapyridine

Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms....lb. .85 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13¼- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0820- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald..lb. .0860- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.60 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works.....lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works.....lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .33 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. . .lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works....100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City ... gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F, b.r., 15°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .29 - —
324°-349°F, b.r., 16.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston ... gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston ..... gal. .32 - —

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic, 365°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey ... gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex.. gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F, b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F, b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
221°-278°F, b.r., 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston ... gal. .20 - —
282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston ... gal. .23 - —
357°-403°F, b.r., 34°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston ..... gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F, b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .28
Powd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23¼- —

Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19½- —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton.56.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .09⅜- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05⅜- —
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms. .lb. .13675- .13925
tanks ..... lb. .11625- —
Clarified, dms. ..... lb. .13175- .13425
tanks ..... lb. .11175- —
Salad, dms. ..... lb. .13⅝- .13⅞
tanks ..... lb. .11⅝- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks ..... lb. .15½- —
S. D., dms..... lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .14¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works....lb. .05 - .05¼
Sparteine sulfate cns. ..... oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. ..... lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. ..... lb. 5.75 - 7.10
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45° dms..lb. .15 - .16
tanks ..... lb. .13 - —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. ..... lb. .1350- .1450
tanks ..... lb. .1150- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. ....lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. ..... lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. ....lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .817 - .839
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.12 - 1.13
Stannous chloride, anhyd. dms., works..lb. 1.013 - 1.268
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works..lb. .87½- .88⅛
Stannous sulfate, dms., works....lb. 1.067 - 1.087
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. ..... lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs lb. .16¾- .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. ..... lb. .16¼- .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. ..... lb. .18½- .21
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York..gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 .....gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston .....gal. .20 - —
Chicago .....gal. .299 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax.....gal. .199 - —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tankwagon, Newark..gal. .19 - —
New York .....gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs..... lb. .16 - .19
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .05 - —
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk..gram. .05 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works.lb. .33 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works..... lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .46 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms. . .lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. .....oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs. ..... lb. 3.00 Nom.
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l..lb. .15 - .152
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .17 - .172
tanks, bulk, same basis.....lb. .12 - .127
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works..lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works..lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot.....lb. .67¼- .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms. .....kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. ..kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms. . kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms..kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms..kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. .....kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms..kilo.24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms. ..kilo. 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms..kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms..kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, mycrocrystals, dms..kilo.19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms.....kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works..100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works..100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
100 lbs. or more..lb. 6.00 - —
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works. 100 lbs.14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works..100 lbs.16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms..kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. ...kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms. .....kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms..kilo.14.12 -14.85
Sulfanic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots. tins..kilo.15.45 -16.55

WILL SHE LIVE TO GROW UP?

This child has leukemia—one of the most tragic forms of cancer. Only research is keeping her alive.

Ten years ago, children stricken with leukemia—cancer of the blood-forming tissues—had only a few weeks or a few months of life. Today, many of these children have had wonderful, precious months, even years, added to their lives, thanks to dramatic discoveries in the research laboratories.

Until science finds the means to *save* them, however, they live on borrowed time. The American Cancer Society's research program includes $1,500,000 annually for research related to leukemia. Millions of dollars more are needed to conquer this grim disease—a disease which kills 2,000 children each year, and which is taking an increasingly larger toll of the lives of adult men and women.

You can help research find the answers that will save these lives. Give generously to help support the American Cancer Society's intensive research assault against leukemia and all other forms of cancer.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
NF X, microcrystals, dms. . . . kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton. 23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton. 25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports. long-ton. 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton. 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines . . . . 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works . . . . lb. .0535- —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works . . . . . ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works . . 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works . . . . . ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works . . . . . ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works . . . . . ton. 23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¼
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works. ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works . . . . . ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works . . . . . ton. 39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore . . unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret., N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b., vessel . . unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns. . lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. . . . . lb. 2.00 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald . lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works . ton. 28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . ton. 31.00 - 36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton. 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . ton. 34.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, 99.95% micronized., bgs., works. . ton. 38.00 - —
ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works . ton. 34.00 - 39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works. . ton. 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . ton. 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines . ton. 20.00 - 35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works . . . . . lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works . . . . . lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. . . . . lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works . . . . ton. 50.00 - 70.00
tanks, works . . . . . ton. 40.00 - —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .08 - .08¼
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- .07½
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08¼- .09
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .06¾- .07
prime, tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .07¼- .07¼
special, tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .07 - .07¼
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. . lb. .08¾- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l. . . . . lb. .10⅜- .10¾
Tallow acids, dist., dms. . . . . lb. .14¼- .16¾
tanks . . . . . lb. .11¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. . . . . lb. .15¾- .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. . lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. . . . . lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. . . . . lb. 3.10 - 4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk . . unit-ton. 8.00 - 8.25
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.03 - —
bbls., smaller lots . . . . . lb. 2.06 - 2.10
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots . lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots . . . . . lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. . . . . lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. . . . . lb. 7.50 - 9.50

Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald . gal. .53¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . . gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . gal. .43½- —
23-26%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . . gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . . gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt . lb. .49½- —
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb. dms., smaller lots . lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. . . . . lb. .51 - —
Imp., NF, bgs., dms., kgs . . . . . lb. .40 - .44
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. . . . . lb. .41 - .70
Prime, dms. . . . . lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. . . . . lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. . . . . lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. . . . . gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works . lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works . lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. . . . . lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. . . . . lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. . . . . lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works . . lb. .37 - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. . lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. . . lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. . . . lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver . . . . lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver . . . . lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. . . . . lb. 7.50 - 10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - 10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms. . . . lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophyline, anhyd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms. kilo. 38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots . . . . . lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.53
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis . lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo. 275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. . . . . lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. . . . . lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
USP, white, cns. . . . . lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech., white, cns. . . . . lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms. . . . . lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. . . . . lb. 7.30 - —

the first 99+% purity Terephthalic acid

From years-ahead planning, Oronite announces availability of large scale production of highly pure Terephthalic acid—a chemical intermediate with great growth potential in the fiber and plastics industries.

Oronite Terephthalic, a light-colored, fine crystalline dibasic acid, may offer you new opportunities in present and potential products.

Why not call Oronite—any office—and discuss Terephthalic with an Oronite representative.

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A CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY SUBSIDIARY
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Foreign Affiliate: California Chemical International, Inc., San Francisco, Geneva, Panama

Timbo Root—Unicorn Root

Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (straits) ..... lb. 1.03¼ - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26½ - —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y ton. 205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton. 215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .28½ - —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09⅞ - —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .14⅞ - —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. ..... lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo. 67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots. kilo. 109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots ..... kilo. 99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots. ... kilo. 90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. ..... kilo. 22.50 - 24.00
33⅓ dry, powd., bots. ..... kilo. 30.00 - 31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis ..... lb. 1.50 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cn ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Toluene coaltar indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies ... gal. .25 • —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 • .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .63 • —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 • —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 • —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. ..... lb. 1.00 • —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 • —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .28 • —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 • —
Cast, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .45 • —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 • 1.04
Toluidine, red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 • —
Light shades, kgs., works. ..... lb. 1.70 • —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 • —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. ... lb. 1.50 • 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. ..... lb. 1.25 • 1.30
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns. ..... oz. .42 • —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .28 • —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.75 • 4.00
No. 2, cs. ..... lb. 3.60 • 3.80
No. 3, cs. ..... lb. 3.15 • 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. ..... lb. 1.05 • 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .37 • —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .985 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .995 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 • —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .42½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 • —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .50 • —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .69 • —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .65 • —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .16 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .13¼ - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾ - —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .15 • .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald. ..... lb. .12 • —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .36 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32½ - —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32½ - —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .28 • —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .24 • —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 • —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .24 • —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .25 • —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .23 • —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47½ - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¼ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾ - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .38 • —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .53 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .49 • —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 • .305
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .26 • —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 • —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38 • —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .39 • —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .43½ - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works. lb. .90 • —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22 • —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½ - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E lb. .19 • —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 55.00 • —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .23 • —
dms., l.c.l., New York ..... lb. .23¼ - .23½
tanks, New York ..... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, domestic mills ..... lb. .21 • —
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.54 • —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 • —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. 2.45 • —
Turkey red, bbls., works ..... lb. .62 • —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms. lb. .28 • .30
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald. .. lb. .26 • .32
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. ..... gram. .54 • .57

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 • .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 • —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .32½ - .33
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¼ - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. .. lb. .06¼ - —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾ - .08⅓
Turkey-type, bgs., works .... lb. .08½ - .09¼
Undecylenic acid, dms. ..... lb. 1.45 • —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).

It takes a high hiding paint to cover canine architecture. And today's high hiding paints are best pigmented with TITANOX* white pigments . . . the titanium pigments that keep paint production men out of the dog house.

Fido deserves the best

There are one or more types of TITANOX pigments—rutile, anatase or titanium-calcium—not only for any type of paint, but also anything that needs white pigment . . . paper, rubber, plastics, inks, ceramics, textiles, leather and building materials, to name some. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; offices and warehouses in principal cities.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

6705-A

*TITANOX is a registered trademark for the full line of titanium pigments offered by Titanium Pigment Corporation.

Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. ton 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E. ton 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal ton 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms. works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½ - .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 11.25 - 12.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 11.00 - 11.50
whole, tins lb. 11.50 - 12.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 8.00 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675 - —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 11.25 - 14.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 10.75 - 13.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. 10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP, 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram. 163.00 - —
1% vitamin B_{12}, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.93 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 150.00 - —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst., B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 188.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 1% vitamin B_{12} oral grade solids, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.53 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. gal. 12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 - 17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 4.90 - 5.85

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .29 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .30 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .29 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.s., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

—Continued on page 40

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

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A LOOK AT THE FIGURES

Chemicals Production: How It's Going

		December 1958	December 1957
Acetic Acid, Synthetic	lbs.	43,323,393	47,496,619
Acetone	lbs.	53,157,330	55,361,438
Ammonia, Anhydrous	tons	324,626	317,199
Benzene	gals.	29,698,807	24,161,803
Chlorine	tons	335,220	320,994
Formaldehyde (37% basis)	lbs.	123,716,245	104,455,962
Methanol, Synthetic	lbs.	147,260,907	130,061,632
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	29,571,170	31,912,769
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda 100% NaOH)	tons	372,773	361,104
Sulfuric Acid (100% H_2SO_4)	tons	1,474,590	1,305,864

Sources: Tariff Commission, Bureau of Census

Concerning Food Additives

Now that the concern of the federal government with regard to the reasons for and the effects of the use of chemical additives in or on foods has reached the stage of factual statutory regulation, the subject of food additives must be given open-minded objective consideration by all who use them and all who provide them. The newly effective amendment to the food, drug and cosmetic law will have some measure of application to both groups. The nature and the extent of that application will depend upon a number of things. Their possibilities make it imperative that providers and users adopt a policy of watchful waiting and thinking.

The fundamental purpose of the food additives amendment is the providing of a necessary supplement to the basic law's effectivity in the protecting of the consuming public against normally or allergically unwholesome consequences of the ingestion of an additive and against deception under an additive's being used to conceal—rather than to prevent—undesirable, perhaps hazardous, certainly objectionable deterioration.

It must be expected that there will be a steadily increasing demand, based especially upon allergic potentialities, that a food containing an additive be so labeled as to provide the consumer with full information on the identity of the additive and the purpose of its use. It must be recognized that allergies conform to no law, natural or statutory, and that they can be psychically induced by way of much of the advice that is being dished out to the consuming public on everything. Such campaigns must be anticipated with the serious consideration of cooperative programs of public information, perhaps along the lines of the recently proposed Institute of Public Enlightenment.

The interested chemical and food groups should earnestly endeavor to enlist the interest and the assistance of those agencies which are actively engaged in the dissemination of scientific and practical advice on numerous aspects of the problems of everyday life. They should cooperate fully through their scientific, administrative and legal divisions with the national organizations of science, including the National Academy of Science and the National Institutes of Health, in the creation of an unquestionably qualified advisory committee for the analysis of administrative rulings under the new law—which the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare will be required to make public.

There will be a lot to learn on all three sides—offerer, consumer and administrator—about what the regulation of food additives is going to present for them to deal with. The satisfactory solution of the several and joint problems which that will present must be sought by way of adequate proper cooperation.

Petroleum Imports

The multi-partite puzzling over what to do about imports of petroleum ran into still more confusion during the latter half of last month. It has not been possible to discern any specific hooking-up of the sequential contributions; but it is to be assumed that there must have been some relationship.

February 17, an executive of one of the big oil companies told the annual meeting of the Society of Petroleum Engineers that demand for oil would increase at the rate of 3 percent a year over the next decade to more than 12,000,000 barrels a day in 1968, when oil and natural gas would supply 72 percent of the energy needs of this nation. That prediction seemingly disturbed the coal industry.

So, in the following week, representatives of that important industry in more than a score of the states, from miners to management, formed the National Coal Policy Conference, embracing also coal-hauling railroads, coal-using electric companies, and manufacturers of coal-burning mechanical equipment. Among its stated objectives was the furtherance of mandatory restriction of imports of petroleum products, including residual fuel oil, heretofore excepted.

On the same day the newspapers had a Washington item that the voluntary oil-import curb, which would expire at the end of the month, was expected to be replaced by a mandatory Presidential restriction to be recommended by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. February 27, the Washington news was that the mandatory restriction would fix a nationwide quota of 1,025,000 barrels a day compared with a quota of 1,113,600 barrels under the voluntary program, company allocations to be on a sliding scale based on recent refining operations.

The next day, there was a different story. Some hours in advance of the midnight termination of the voluntary program, the President ordered that curb to be extended until March 10. The explanation was that he wanted to have time to study the OCDM recommendations.

It is most sincerely to be hoped that the President's concern will not be confined to the status of certain domestic oil resources, but will encompass everything that has in any way to do with that important condition, including, as he is well aware, the effects of cutting down their US market for oil upon the economic welfare of Latin-American countries for which he has made sincere declarations of friendship.

Washington Talks It Over

Chemical Producers Are Mulling Over This Perplexing Question: What's Sen. Kefauver's Angle In Probing the Pricing Structure Prevailing in the Fertilizer Industry Today?

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Something that people in the chemical industry would like to know is this: What has Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee got in the back of his mind that led him to decide upon an investigation of prices in the fertilizer industry?

Certainly, it can't be that he feels that farmers are being overcharged by the industry. A comparison of the index of fertilizer prices today with that covering other things the farmer must buy will quickly dispel any such ideas. There's nothing cheaper than fertilizer.

Committee aids do not know of any special situations in the industry requiring attention—or if they do they are not telling—but state only that the inquiry will follow the usual pattern. What they mean by this is that they'll try to uncover any concentrations of economic power and to turn up any evidence of big companies setting prices for the rest of the industry to follow.

They add that the investigation is way down on the list and that public hearings are a long way off—indicating that they will not come until next fall or later, if then.

If the senator is looking for evidence to show that when a large company in this industry changes prices, other sellers more often than not follow suit, this will not be difficult to find. That's the normal occurrence in an industry as competitive as the fertilizer industry is today, with so many companies operating on the narrowest of margins, and with the industry plagued with excess capacity.

But knowing Sen. Kefauver's insatiable desire for higher office, the feeling is strong in industry circles that there is more to his interest in the industry than just economics.

It is reported that the senator is in political difficulty back home. He must stand for re-election in November next year and former Governor Frank Clements is said to be considering running against him. Then, too, Tennessee is the home of the Tennessee Valley Authority, which certainly gets no great amount of applause from the fertilizer industry.

If the senator can show up the fertilizer industry in a bad light, it isn't likely to hurt him back home. The senator also has two other important investigations on tap—bread prices and drug prices—which are not calculated to hurt him politically either.

OPD'S BOOKSHELF

Epoxies Condensed

The epoxy resins in a condensed framework, with information on their practical use—that is the way Irving Skeist approaches his topic in this book, EPOXY RESINS.* Most of the volume deals with epoxies as casting and potting resins for plastic work. Also covered are epoxies in surface coatings. The book discusses the manufacture of epoxy resins, the curing of the liquid resin, flexibilizing modifiers, reinforcements, fillers, thixotropic agents, colorants and the like. The use of epoxies in adhesives, caulking and patching is also presented. Fiberglass lamination with epoxies is described, as well as the use of epoxies with polyesters to help bring the cost down on the laminate.

*EPOXY RESINS. By Irving Skeist. 293 pages. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York. $5.50.

Punch Card Systems

Editors Robert S. Casey, James W. Perry, Allen Kent and Madeline Berry have put together under the title PUNCHED CARDS* a volume that can serve as both an elementary instruction manual and an advanced textbook on punch card systems of all kinds—hand-sorted and machine-sorted. Besides outlining mechanical technics, the book shows how to find, arrange, use, store and retrieve information of any kind. The chapters in the book are written by specialists in the fields covered.

*PUNCHED CARDS—THEIR APPLICATION TO SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY. Second Edition. Edited by Robert S. Casey, James W. Perry, Allen Kent and Madeline Berry. 697 pages. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York. $15.

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Heavy Chemicals

It now looks like brick and fused metallic sodium will be hiked April 1 on spot and contract. Sodium in tankcars is likely to stay where it is. Other producers of sodium thiosulfate indicated that they would raise their prices for anhydrous and crystal material following a move made March 1 by another manufacturer. A producer of sodium peroxide will advance prices April 1. Among nonferrous metals, copper, platinum, silver and lead continue to show strength, while tin and zinc are soft. Mercury is quiet.

Steel is booming, and so are chemical producers who have anything to do with it. For example, some 15 percent of hydrochloric acid production goes into steel and allied metal industry use.

Ten percent of HF manufacture moves in this direction, 7 percent of sulfuric output, and a small but significant amount of nitric. Fifteen percent of all lime sold goes to the steel mills for open-hearth furnaces. Fluorspar shipments to the steel industry amount to a whopping 58-61 percent of the total sold for all purposes.

Alkylation demand for some of the mineral acids was on firmer footing last week with the settlement of a labor dispute in the petroleum industry.

Alkali demand is responding favorably to the business upturn. Chlorine is coming up to expectations at present, and with anticipation of increased chlorinated organic business this spring, producers are hopeful for an active second quarter.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lead, ½c. per lb.
Silver, ½c. per troy oz.
Sodium thiosulfate, anhyd., photo grade, 95/100c. per lb.
tech., 95c. per cwt.
pentahydrate, 45c. per cwt.

Reduced

Potassium stannate, 9/10c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 1c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 1c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.3c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst., 1c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 1.2c. per lb.
Tin, 1⅝c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 7, 1958
106.28	106.27	105.89	104.82

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

Hydrochloric—The steel boom continues to be a strong influence on this acid, and large volume deliveries are reported in everything from barges to bottles.

Small package business in particular is active, as industries associated with steel increase their tempo of production. There continues to be great concern over the future—owing to a possible steel strike.

Hydrofluoric — Effective last week on spot, and April 1 on contract, a producer boosted the price for 70 percent aqueous HF to 19¼c per pound in truckloads only, in 900-pound drums.

The quotation is f.o.b. shipping point with freight allowed to common carrier destination. For the past several years, the producer explains, freight and handling costs have been increasing. The new price is geared to partially compensate for the higher costs.

The price increase for the 900-pound drums will affect only a few customers, trade sources point out, since most buyers of that much acid at a time ordinarily buy in bulk.

Despite this change, the industry emphatically states that no price increases are contemplated for other containers of aqueous HF, or for anhydrous hydrogen fluoride, at this time.

Nitric—It is estimated that as much as 85 percent of this acid goes into fertilizer manufacture. So far, producers indicate, demand from this quarter has failed to materialize in any great strength.

Sulfuric—Demand for alkylation is expected to improve now that a labor dispute has been settled in the petroleum industry on the Gulf Coast.

Paper industry inquiry is strong at present, owing to high rates of pulp and paper production. Observers in the paper industry are predicting a 5 percent increase in their output this year.

Fertilizer is where the lion's share of sulfuric acid goes—some 35 percent. So far this industry has lacked any definite trend, sellers report.

The strongest point in the market these days continues to be steel. American Iron and Steel Institute reports last week's output reached an estimated 2,535,000 tons, or 89.5 percent of capacity.

This figure compares with the previous week's actual production of 2,506,000 tons, or 88.5 percent of capacity. The figure for a year ago last week was only 1,425,000 tons.

Bases and Salts

Caustic Soda—Volume of business continues to show gradual improvement. Most end uses are active, including rayon, paper, and chemicals.

Chlorine—Buying interest is on the upswing, and is expected to gain further momentum with the coming of warmer weather. Producers point out that this is historically the case.

The second quarter, they believe, will show heavier demands for the chlorinated solvents, most important of which are trichloroethlyene, carbon tetrachloride, 1,2 dichloroethanes, and perchloroethylene.

Other chemical intermediates, including the chlorinated benzenes and chlorofluoro—hydrocarbons are doing well at present. Monochlorobenzene, the chief ingredient in DDT, did better in 1958 than in 1957. Chances are, in 1959, business will improve further.

Sanitation uses, which account for some 4 percent of the chlorine sold, are expected to materialize more fully during the warm weather.

Lime — Sales of open-market lime in 1958 dropped 14 percent, to 7,747,616 tons, from the 1957 figure of 8,964,539 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Sales to the chemical industry were off 10 percent, to 4,831,935 tons in 1958 from 5,381,537 tons n 1957. Refractory lime was lopped 26 percent, to 1,705,101 tons.

Lime sales were off 20 percent for the first six months of 1958 as against the first half of 1957. The difference between '57 and '58 had been reduced to 14 percent by the end of the year.

Soda Ash—Business has improved considerably since the end of the strike in the plate glass industry. Other demands are also on the upswing, as witness aluminum—which set an all-time record output in January.

How did the strike effect the flat glass industry during the fourth quarter? Bureau of Census gives a good indication. Shipments of flat glass during the fourth quarter plummeted 30.4 percent, to $40.1 million from the $57.6 million worth sold in the third period.

Value of shipments of flat glass during 1958 declined sharply, to $189 million from $216.6 million in 1957, the bureau indicates.

Plate glass production alone dropped to 113,909,000 square feet in the fourth quarter from 175,126,000 square feet in the third quarter.

This situation is in contrast to the corresponding periods of 1957, when plate production rose to 182,308,000 square feet in the last three months from 148,645,000 square feet in the July-September period.

Sodium — A producer announced last week that it would boost prices for two types of sodium metal April 1 on spot and contract. Tentative new schedules would be:

Bricks, 21c. per pound, f.o.b. works in carlots, an increase of 1½c. per pound; fused, 19½c. per pound, 18,000-pound lots, works, a boost of ½c. per pound. Tankcar price of 17c. is slated to stay unchanged.

Other producers reported that they were considering meeting the price increase, feeling it was justified in view of rising manufacturing costs.

Sodium Peroxide—A producer says it will advance sodium peroxide by 1c. per pound, effective April 1.

Sodium Thiosulfate — Other producers indicated last week that they would meet the price rise announced earlier by a major manufacturer.

Both anhydrous and crystal technical sodium thiosulfate were raised, the anhydrous by 95c. per cwt., and the crystal pentahydrate by 45c. per cwt, effective March 1 on spot and April 1 on contract.

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Heavy Chemicals

offered on an industrywide basis in 64-pound bags. On this basis, the new 64-pound bag price is $5.25 per bag.

Increases in price were reportedly brought about by a generally rising level of production and marketing costs over the past several years.

Sulfur — As of the year's end, the British magazine Sulphur reported practically no change in the world sulfur supply position. However, the status of prices was shaky.

Brimstone prices, the magazine reported, although officially unchanged, were unstable and on a weakening trend as a result of offers notably to consumers in the more competitive markets, on c&f and delivered terms which incorporated disguised discounts.

Decision on the part of European pyrites producers to reduce their prices with effect from January 1 had been expected—but the extent of the reduction —10s per metric ton, equal to about 15 percent— indicates a firm determination to safeguard their position in the face of increasing pressure from sulfur suppliers.

The magazine believes the main factor governing marketing policies is the impact on world markets from 1960 on of the recovered sulfur from Lacq, France.

Tin Chemicals—With the decline in tin, potassium stannate dropped to 78.9c. to 86.1c. per pound; sodium stannate, 64.8c. to 70.7c.; stannic chloride, 81.7c. to 83.9c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, $1.013 to $1.268; hydrous crystals, 37½c. to 88½c.; and stannous sulfate, $1.067 to $1.087.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Primary producers' metal remains strong here, owing to the fact that custom smelters are asking 1½c. higher per pound, and world conditions point to a tight supply position.

Lead — Market strengthened following price drop the previous week. Pig was higher, at 11.3c. per pound, St. Louis and 11½c. per pound, New York basis.

Mercury—This market was unchanged, with metal listed at $218 to $223 per flask, spot.

Platinum — Metal continued strong, quoted last week at $67 to $80 per troy ounce, spot.

Silver—Bullion gained strength, quoted last week at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Straits metal weakened, and was quoted $1.03¼ per pound, spot, at press time.

Zinc — Here's what the zinc picture looked like in 1958, compared with 1957 figures, according to the American Zinc Institute:

US slab production: 828,902 tons in 1958, off 21½ percent from the 1,057,450 tons in 1957.

US mine production (ten months): off 24 percent, to 336,573 tons from 442,158 in the first ten months of '57.

Domestic shipments: Were slightly higher in 1958, some 767,735, compared with 765,127 tons in 1957.

Government shipments: Plummeted 81 percent, from 179,466 tons in 1957 to 34,448 tons in 1958.

Exports: Sagged a whopping 79 percent, to 3,102 tons in 1958 from 14,970 tons in 1957.

Total shipments: Off 16 percent, to an estimated 816,000 tons in '58 from 935,620 tons in 1957.

Naval Stores Sales

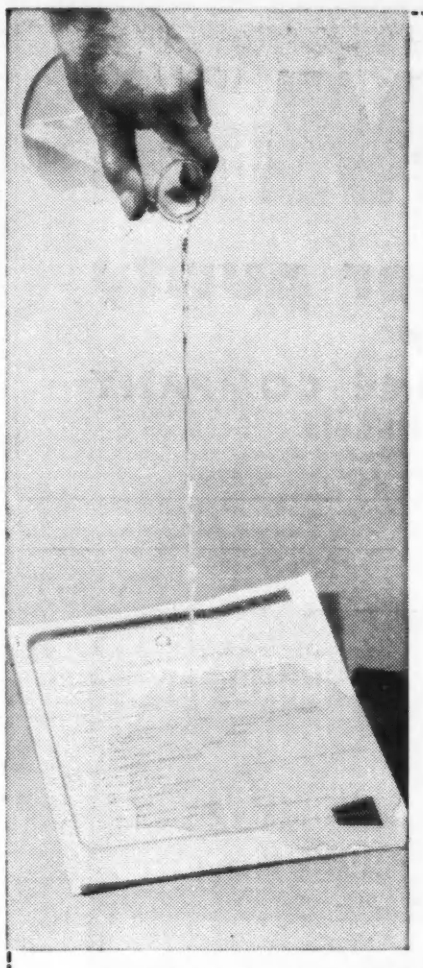
—*Continued from page 4*

turpentine inventory is 638,602 gallons of 7.2 pounds each.

In connection with any CCC rosin and turpentine stocks purhased under competitive bid for export, bids are to be made by telegram in accordance with announcement TB-21-59 and the export supplement. Export bids are to be addressed to Milton S. Briggs, Chief, Naval Stores Branch, Tobacco Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, Room 4755 South Building, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Bids must be received before noon, Eastern Standard Time, every Tuesday. Successful bidders will be notified by telegram filed by 6 p.m. the following day. CCC reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By continuing CCC turpentine and rosin sales at announced prices under the procedure followed previously, and in addition making available rosin and turpentine for export sale on a competitive bid basis, USDA officials hope to take advantage of sales opportunities which otherwise might be lost.



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The chemical is one of several Hooker chlorobenzene compounds which include Monochlorobenzene, ortho-Dichlorobenzene, para-Dichlorobenzene, 1,2, 4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene.

For data sheets on any of these products, just write the names of those you'd like on your letterhead with your name and mail to us.

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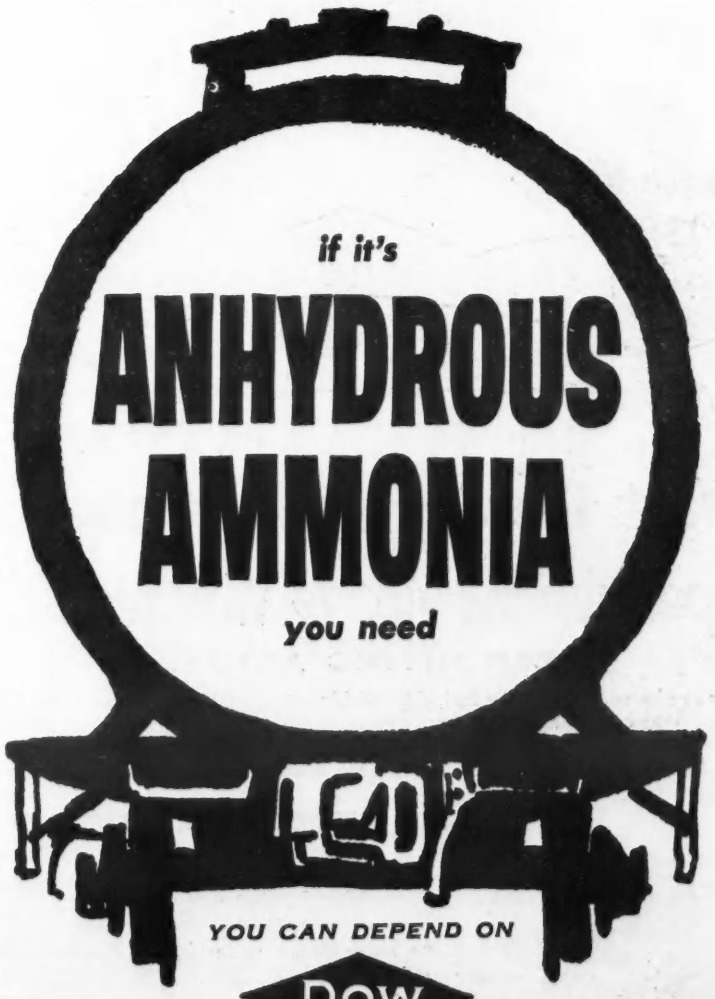

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Data Offered

The chemical division of Merck & Co., Rahway, N.J., has published a twenty-four page book entitled, **"Coccidiosis and Poultry Management."** Copies are being made available to feed manufacturers for distribution through their representatives and service men to other elements in their market pattern. The book is described by Merck as the key piece in an educational program.

Research Chemicals, Burbank, Calif., has issued a new data sheet on **rare earth oxides.** Included are scandium, yttrium, lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, samarium, europium, gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium, erbium, thulium, ytterbium and lutetium. Copies are available by writing to the firm at P.O. Box 431, 170 West Providencia street, Burbank, Calif.

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has issued a revised and enlarged technical bulletin on **2-butene-1, 4-diol.** The bulletin describes the physical properties of the material and outlines the major types of chemical reactions in which it can take part. Also included is a brief discussion of the applications of butendiol derivaties in various uses. Copies may be obtained by writing to the firm's commercial development department at 435 Hudson street, New York, 14.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, has issued a technical data sheet describing butyl chloride, 2-ethylhexyl chloride, and isodecyl chloride. The twelve-page bulletin also includes twenty-eight selected references to the patent and periodical literature describing applications of these alkyl chlorides in the preparation of silicones and silanes, wetting agents and detergents, fuel and lubricant additives, and a variety of other products.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has prepared a 143-page **payroll tax manual.** Multigraphed in a loose-leaf binder, the manual covers all manner of problems concerning federal, state and local taxes. It is available at $5 a copy from PMA's Washington office—503-7 Albee Building, Washington 5, D.C.

Lignin Liquor Facility Opened by Barcon in Wis.

A new lignin liquor processing plant has been put into operation in Appleton, Wis., by Barcon, Inc., a recently-organized company owned jointly by Consolidated Water Power & Paper Company, Wisconsin Rapids, and Magnet Cove Barium Corporation, Houston, Tex.

The $300,000 unit, situated on the site of Consoidated's Appleton division, processes concentrated lignin liquor which is a by-product of Consolidated's sulfite pulping operations. Essentially this process consists of converting concentrated lignin liquor into products in a dry, powdered form. The dried lignin product will be marketed by Magnet Cove Barium Corporation and Consolidated.

Obituaries

W. Howard Wright

W. Howard Wright, president of Schenectady Varnish Company, which he founded in 1906, died February 25 in Albany, N.Y. He was eighty-four years old.

William F. Clayton, retired director of the commercial sales division of Esso Standard Oil Company in Linden, N. J., died March 3 at Fort Lauderdale, Fla. He was seventy-one years old.

Sumner Woodbridge, retired regional sales manager for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died February 26 in St. Petersburg, Fla. He was seventy-six years old.

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Linde Sees Big Welding Days Ahead

—Continued from page 7

Linde's Speedway factory and laboratory in Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Haile expressed the opinion that welding supply distributors will handle a considerable amount of increased oxygen business as well as greater sales of other products. He predicted his company's distributor sales of oxygen, other industrial gases and apparatus will rise from 8 to 10 percent above last year's sales.

The division president gave the salesmen-students a brief glimpse of Linde's fifty-two-year history and traced the development of oxygen distribution during that period.

"The growth of the welding industry," Mr. Haile said, "has been a phenomenon of the twentieth century, along with the chemical, automobile, aircraft, radio and television industries."

During his discussion of the evolution of the welding supply distributor, Mr. Haile attributed the development of this business to industry's need for specialists who could give industrial customers a complete line of equipment, supplies and service.

Tail Wagged the Dog

"In many cases, welding supplies used to be handled as a side line but it soon became evident that the tail was wagging the dog. The side line became the main line and the welding supply distributor was born—a specialist who offered users the service these products require," Mr. Haile told his audience.

"We at Linde believe the most significant phase in welding supply distribution is at hand. At a cost of several millions of dollars we have made a liquid oxygen program available to distributors. We believe this will open up a new era in the distribution of industrial gases and other welding needs.

"This new concept in distribution provides the welding supply distributor and the ultimate user, with economies in handling, transporting and storing oxygen. It also makes possible an unlimited source of supply for all oxygen consumers regardless of their location. "These factors," Mr. Haile concluded, "make the liquid oxygen program a major factor in creating the demand for the record production we predict for 1959."

CCDA Names Dr. Dudley

—Continued from page 7

elect and will take over as CCDA president in 1960.

Dr. Luther R. Modlin, manager of chemical sales for B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, was elected treasurer.

Dr. J. G. Afflock, manager of the rubber chemicals department in the organic chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company, New York, will serve a second term as executive secretary.

Newly-elected CCDA directors are Dr. G. B. Carpenter, manager of the development staff in the research and engineering department of Air Reduction Company, New York, and Carl Pacifico, vice-president of American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

Directors serving for a second term are C. H. Bronson, development manager of the corporate development department in Lever Brothers Company, New York, and T. C. Dauphine, manager of products development department of Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

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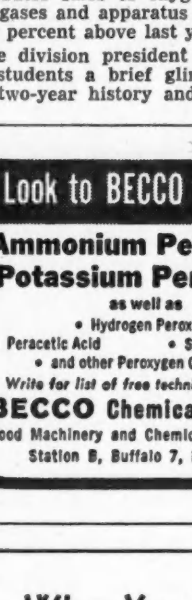

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Asbestos Deposit in Canada Sets Off Carey Proxy Fight

A proxy fight looks in the wings for (Philip) Carey Manufacturing Company. A Canadian asbestos deposit in East Broughton, Quebec, appears to have set off the dispute.

Two stockholders (both are also mining geologists)—Lendall B. Warriner and Robert D. Hoffman—have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission providing full disclosure for participants in a proxy fight.

The two geologists told the SEC their group will seek four of the nine seats on the Carey board. Mr. Hoffman told the board that although management of Carey is developing the asbestos deposit, he doesn't feel it has been done on a scale "commensurate with the size of the deposit and the general practice of the asbestos industry."

Reichhold Paper Division Formed Under Shockley

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N.Y., has formed a paper division to provide better customer service to the pulp and paper industry. William H. Shockley has been named to head the new division.

Principal products of the division are urea formaldehyde, phenol formaldehyde, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate and various acrylic resins. These are used in making wet-strength papers, water resistant paper adhesives and paper coatings.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 33

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls. ..... lb. .40 - .42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb.19.00 -25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots lb.28.00 -31.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. ..... lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. .... lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .29¾ - —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms ..... lb. .26 - —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs.11.20 - —
gran., fib dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .1460- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works .... lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .23½ - —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St Louis lb. .11 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York. lb. .11½ - —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt alld lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15⅛ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅛ - —
50% bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅜ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅜ - —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .16¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .16¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .17¾ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .17¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Zinc oxide, Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .45 - .46
NF, powd., dms ..... lb. .48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .36¼ - —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½ - .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42 - .46
36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bbls, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½ - —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝ - —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .05½ - —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04¼ - —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜ - —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝ - —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½ - —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade, dms., works lb.14.00 -15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, works .... lb. .48 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .59½ - —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .60½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works ..... lb. .55 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 - .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .35½ - —

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Petroleum Derivatives

Though the market remained sluggish virtually throughout, confidence in the immediate future continues to grow. A number of factors are involved, not the least of which might be the sabers being rattled in the wings off the international stage set. As one producer forthrightly put it, unhappily, war talk is generally business talk. Most producers agree that war is highly unlikely; yet all of them predict a growth in the war-scare aura that prevails today. And in this instance, the smoke appears to be almost as significant as the fire. Based upon this premise alone, the producers say the sales curve should begin to scurry upward. And the other factors tend to bear out this prognostication. For example, the labor trouble which appeared to be retarding progress reports on a number of industrial fronts, shows signs of folding before it ever really gets off the ground. Granted, the automobile and steel industry problems, which should come to a head this spring, will be the conclusive factors. However, quick resolution of a major petroleum industry strike in Texas last week leads producers to think that perhaps common ground may be found with labor in Detroit and Pittsburgh.

On the international crude oil scene, the following developments were making themselves felt:

A major California distributor cut the posted price for crude oil in that area and took much of the competition by surprise, in the process. According to sources, forty gravity crude was reduced 69 cents a barrel. Other price cuts ranged all the way down to 1 cent per barrel for 15 gravity crude.

A Canadian firm is considering construction of a trans-continental pipe line (Alberta-Montreal) to answer the marketing problem for Alberta crude oil.

Congress is getting restless in view of the administration's continued delay in acting on the oil imports situation. Muttering in the ranks grew loud and derogatory last week when the administration showed further signs of dragging its feet.

One major producer reduced its price of tetraethyl lead anti-knock compounds for use in gasoline. The reduction was .51 cents a pound.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 7, 1958
104.42	104.42	104.42	105.71

For Current Prices see page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Nothing of significance appears to be occuring in this market. Material continues to move at previous levels; prices stand constant as they have for some time, though shadings, according to a number of producers, continues to be a mark of the conditions of the times. On the whole, a number of benzene men go along with the majority that feels the present sensitive international situation may set off a buying spree in industrial quarters. However, as yet, none of this predicted buying has even shown signs of coming to life, let alone charging off on a spree.

Lacquer diluent—Construction industry buying promises to give a healthy lift to this material during the pending seasonal period. Construction men suggest—and paint manufacturers bear them out—that this year should be the strongest to date. In light of construction programs already instituted or programmed, coupled with what is expected of the government, producers say, there is little question that this will be a big year.

LPG's

Butane—Production of this material during the first two weeks of February amounted to 83,717,000 gallons, according to the semi-monthly report of the American Petroleum Institute. This figure is somewhat short of the 87,554,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks in January, though it is a substantial improvement over the 61,562,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks in February, 1958.

Inventories of butane at plants, terminals and underground, the API report says, amounted to 82,811,000 gallons on February 15. This figure was a little tighter than the 84,071,000 gallons on hand at the end of January and was a mere shadow of the 154,653,000 gallons in storage at mid-February of the year previous.

Butane-propane mix—Production of this material during the first two weeks of February amounted to 28,147,000 gallons, according to the API's semi-monthly report on LPGs. This figure is slightly smaller than both the January 16-31 output tally of 32,357,000 gallons and also the 30,583,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of February, 1958.

Inventories of the mix at plants, terminals and underground, the report says, amounted to 21,124,000 gallons on February 15, while stocks on January 31 had been 23,133,000 gallons and material on hand on February 15 of a year previous had been tallied at 11,924,000 gallons.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 21 totaled 255,260,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 256,032,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 772,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,491,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 719,000 barels in stock of foreign crude.

Waxes, Mineral

Microcrystalline—Producers of this material last week reported the market continued pretty much along previous levels. No immediate rise in sales were anticipated, though feelers from seasonal buyers were beginning to make themselves felt. On the whole, producers feel with other marketers and manufacturers in the derivatives field, that this year should show some improvement in both sales, demand and production, over 1958. Despite the fact that waxes made a better showing than most items in the field, last year's recession cut a not too pretty swath in microcrystalline and paraffin wax all the same.

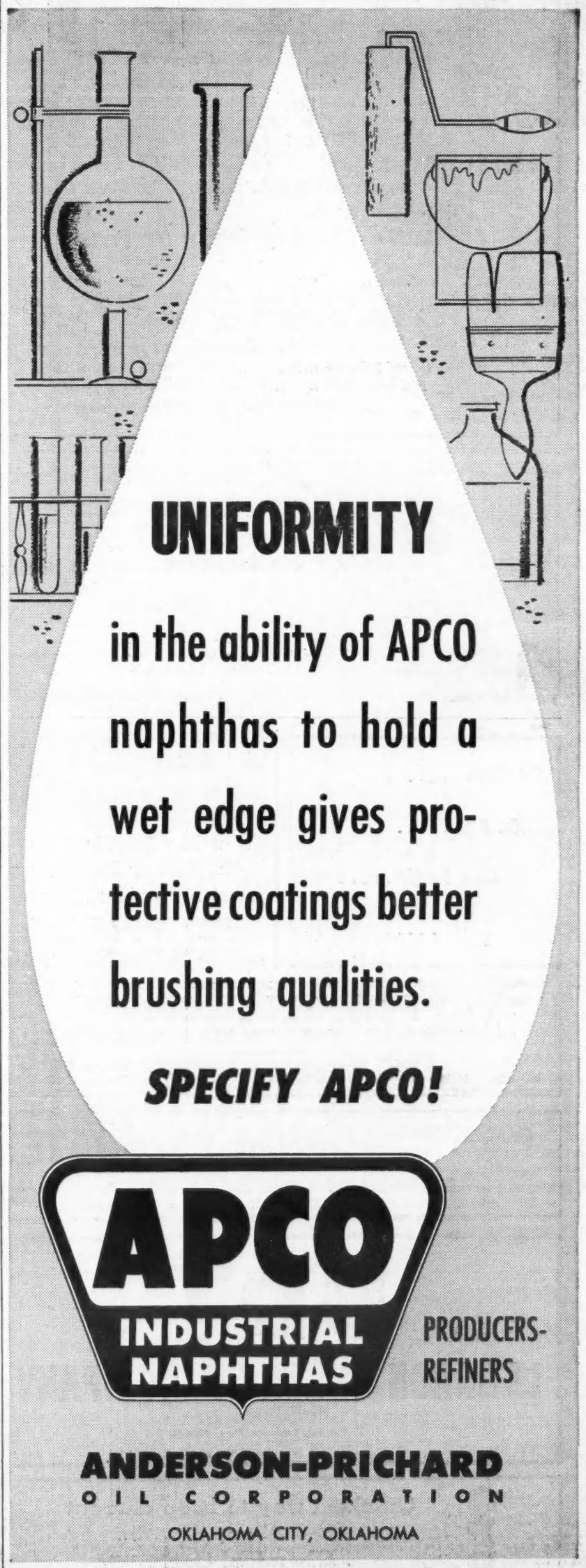
Miscellaneous

Current reports of the industry for the week ended February 20 indicate an increase in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,208,000 barrels, an increase of 53,000 barrels from the preceding week.

A major producer reduced the price of tetraethyl lead anti-knock compounds for use in gasoline. The reduction amounted to .51 cents per pound.

Crude oil—Material imported into the US, according to the current American Petroleum Institute report, was tallied at 968,000 gallons during the week ending January 30 as compared with the 862,600 gallons brought into the country during the week preceding February 6, the 735,100 gallons the week previous, and the 947,000 gallons brought into the country during the week of February 20.

Petroleum products imported during the same period were tallied at 1,054,800 gallons during the week preceding January 30 as compared with the 1,043,800 gallons imported before February 6; the 1,113,400 gallons brought in during the week preceding February 13 and the 1,199,100 gallons imported during the week before February 20.



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Agricultural Chemicals

Business in fertilizer materials was reported moderate last week, though the volume of sales continued to show some gains as a result of steady improvement in mixing operations. Good movement continued for materials against current contracts for domestic and export requirements. Seasonal improvement in business is expected to start this month and continue throughout the spring and summer months. Prices of materials continued unchanged and ruled steady for the entire list. More interest was noted in pesticides from formulators and some improvement was reported in the volume of new orders for nearby delivery.

Trading in animal proteins was reported spotty and restricted to nearby needs. Tight supply of bonemeal further strengthened this market. Sales were reported at an advance of $2.50 per ton. Hoofmeal was in limited supply and maintained at unchanged prices. Fish meal was quiet and held at former levels.

Farm land demand has been increased due partly to smaller stock market yields which has made farm land holdings more attractive to investors as an inflation hedge according to the Department of Agriculture. Farmers also profited by an increase of 20 percent in 1958 as a result of the new expansion of land holdings by more prosperous operators. The national average value of farm lands in November last year was estimated at $105 per acre an increase of about 6 percent above 1957.

Animal Proteins — The feature of this group was the firmness of bonemeal, which was in tight supply. Sales were reported at $72.50 per ton, works, in the East, an advance of $2.50 per ton.

Tankage was quiet and steady at $7 per unit ton, New York basis and $8, Chicago Dried blood was maintained at $7.25 per unit ton, New York and $7.75, Chicago basis.

Trading in fish meal was reported inactive. Domestic meal was quoted at $158 to $160 per ton, f.o.b. Atlantic coast, as to seller. Imported meal ranged from $155 to $157 per ton, port of entry, depending upon location.

Lime—Sales of agricultural quicklime in December, 1958, were higher than the previous month and totaled 6,614 short tons against 3,619 tons in November and 6,093 tons, December 1957. Sales of hydrated agricultural lime also increased in December totaling 8,260 tons compared with 5,332 tons in November and 4,091 tons, December 1957. Total sales of agricultural quicklime in 1958 were indicated at 56,613 short tons against 86,304 tons during 1957, while sales of agricultural hydrated lime during 1958 amounted to 119,599 short tons compared with 135,669 tons in 1957.

Domestic sales of open-market lime (730,173 short tons) in December 1958 increased 5 percent above the previous month's total, according to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, by plants producing 10,000 or more short tons per year. These sales were 17 percent higher than in December 1957.

In 1958 monthly lime sales totaled 7,747,616 short tons compared to 8,964,539 short tons in 1957, a 14 percent decrease. From the record high of 9,177,428 tons in 1956, it was a 16 percent decrease.

Construction lime retained its position fairly well because of the remarkable increase in use of hydrated lime for stabilizing road bases and subbases. Percentages of the apparent 1958 lime consumption decline are: construction lime—down 3 percent, chemical and industrial lime—down 10 percent, agricultural lime—down 21 percent, and refractory lime—down 26 percent.

Superphosphate — Production of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers in December amounted to 212,616 short tons (100% A.P.A.), compared with 213,861 short tons, December 1957. Shipments of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers during the month totaled 138,970 short tons, or a decrease of 1 percent from the volume shipped during the corresponding month of last year. Stocks held by producing plants as of December 31, 1958 totaled 375,816 short tons, or 5 percent more than those held on November 30, 1958. These monthly figures (including percentage changes) are unadjusted for seasonal variation and number of working days.

Output of normal and enriched superphosphate 100 percent APA was reported at 119,930 short tons in December according to the Census Bureau compared with 113,247 (revised) in November and 118,639, December 1957. Stocks on hand at the end of December were 186,128 tons against 174,957 (revised) in November and 213,842 at end of December 1957.

Production of concentrated superphosphate 100 APA in December amounted to 65,578 short tons compared with 72,845 in November and 73,813, December 1957. Stocks on hand were 154,277 tons at the end of December against 151,973, November and 163,172 end of December 1957.

Ammonium phosphate production in December was indicated at 18,491 short tons compared with 13,577 in November and 14,453 in December 1957. Stocks on hand at the end of December amounted to 24,550 against 20,419 in November and 15,234, December 1957.

Price Trends

Advanced
Bone meal, $2.50 per ton.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 7, 1958
112.46	112.29	112.18	109.05

For Current Prices see page 9

Pesticides

DDT—Recent contracts awarded for 17,500,000 pounds of DDT, 75 percent wettable powder by the General Services Administration for the World Health Organization anti-malaria program brought the total to 44,500,000 pounds taken by the government thus far this year. Market was quiet, but firm at prevailing quotations.

Lindane—This market was unchanged and steady. The price to formulators of 25 percent range from $1.35 to $1.50 per pound, drums, freight allowed, as to quantity. Technical to formulators was quoted at $2.40 per pound, drums, in 1 to 2,000 pounds, delivered.

Farm Chemicals Imports: December

Following are data compiled by the Census Bureau indicating volume of imports of agricultural chemicals for December and November. Classified as ammonium nitrate mixtures are those containing 20 percent or more nitrogen. Figures for ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap account only for that material intended for use as fertilizer. The term tons refers to short tons.

IMPORTS		December	November
Ammonium nitrate, including mixtures	tons	25,206	8,443
Ammonium phosphates	tons	25,561	7,726
Ammonium sulfate	tons	8,973	5,520
Blood, dried	tons	333	439
Calcium cyanide or lime nitrogen	tons	2,559	2,470
Castor bean pomace	tons	2,881	6,931
Fishmeal and scrap	tons	536	224
Guano	tons	0	4,405
Nitrate, calcium	tons	7,938	5,227
Sodium, crude and refined	tons	49,875	12,066
Peat Moss, fert. grade	tons	7,046	7,161
Phosphate, crude, including apatite and phosphate rock	tons	12,673	4,869
Potassium chloride, crude	tons	19,255	24,569
Nitrate, crude	tons	50	9
Sulfate, crude	tons	12,556	3,085
Urea	tons	4,029	2,083

Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

Most sources will agree that in water treatment the major problem is caused by bacteria and to a lesser extent fungi. Sometimes, both must be controlled. Fungicides used in the treating of water include: chlorinated phenols, mercurials, a combination of the two, quaternary ammonium salts, dithiocarbamates, and dichlorophene. These compounds are developed to kill bacteria rather than fungi.

The amount and the variety of fungicides used depends on the problem to be faced. Fungicides developed for water treatment are used in such fields as: secondary recovery systems, air conditioning systems, wax emulsions, industrial water recovery systems, and purification of swimming pools, reservoirs and water mains.

Paints for outdoor use face different problems than paints for interior use. Latex paints have been used for some time on exterior surfaces such as: stucco, cinder block, concrete, asbestos, shingles and other masonry surfaces. But latex coatings proved to have poor adhesion to wood when exposed to various weather factors. The water in latexes increased the chances of mildew, dry rot, etc. Recently, acrylic latex paints have been found to incorporate an adequate standard of durability and appearance for exterior coatings among the latexes on other than masonry surfaces.

Polyvinyl acetate paints have proven to have good properties of color retention, toughness, flexibility, adhesion, and water and alkali resistance on mansonry structures normally difficult to paint. With the success of acrylic latex paints, the makers of butadiene-styrene and vinyl acetate copolymer paints are testing products that would be suitable for general exterior use.

Consumer demands requires good hand and soft feel in textiles. These properties are achieved in the texture of textiles by the use of softening agents. There are many types of softeners with the three main types being anionic, cationic and non-ionic.

The anionic and cationic types of softening agents act like detergents leaving a deposit on the cloth. After washing or dry cleaning the softening substance is removed. Non-ionic softening agents also act as finishing agents. This type of softener is durable to both laundering and dry cleaning.

Antibacterials and Fungicides

Sanitation has long been an important factor in our daily lives. Water safety is of particular importance. A vital phase of water sanitation is hypochlorination of water. Often used in hypochlorination is calcium hypochlorite which is a powerful oxidizing agent and dissolves in water to give hypochlorous acid and hypochlorite ions in varying ratios dependent on pH, just as an aqueous solution of chlorine does. Usually, hypochlorous acid predominates. Hypochlorous acid either oxidizes the organisms to destruction or destroys enzymes vital to cell function, or in the chlorine alters sufficient of the organic tissue to render them harmless or to completely destroy the bacterial organisms.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, industrial chemicals division, markets a product specifically for water sanitation. **"HTH"** as many uses. It is used for the sanitation of private and public swimming pools, of industrial plants, of new water mains, for control of cyanide waste. Many times algae and related microscopic organisms are the sources of trouble necessitating water purification.

"HTH" is used for combatting algae in plant equipment. Olin Mathieson suggests **"HTH"** for use in chlorinating reservoirs also to overcome algae troubles. This can be done by continually treating water reservoir by establishing treating stations on all streams leading into the reservoir. Also, dry **"HTH"** can be broadcast into the reservoir. As **"HTH"** touches the water, it becomes wet and sinks, dissolving as it goes. Another area of application for **"HTH"** is in the field of treating filters.

Houses, boats, farm buildings, doors, window sashes, furniture, floors, book shelves and many other items are constructed of wood. Swelling, shrinking, warping, grain raising, checking, over prominent grain, dry rot, wood borers and fungus are types of troubles that can play havoc with wood.

What's Reported On Here

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

The chemical products division, Darworth, Inc. offers **"Cuprinol"** wood preservative. **"Cuprinol"** is a naphthenate preservative. It is a penetrating metal-base solution of copper or zinc naphthenate, to which are added various chemicals and penetrants, thinned down with mineral spirits to usable consistency. According to Darworth, the volatile solution, when applied to the wood surface, penetrates the fibers, leaving the water repellents and metallic salts. This residue, which remains in the pores, is insoluble in water after evaporation of the vehicle. A "vapor barrier" is formed which repels moisture and water.

"Cuprinol Clear No. 20" has a zinc naphthenate base. Darworth claims that it does not materially change the color of the wood. It is used for interior or exterior finished wood work above ground. **"Cuprinol Green No. 10"** has a copper naphthenate base, and Darworth feels that it offers the best protection of any type of **"Cuprinol."** **"Cuprinol Green No. 10"** is used for interior or exterior rough lumber and below the ground or on wood in water. **"Cuprinol Brown Stain No. 70"** is used for interior or exterior wood. It acts as both preservative and a stain.

Emulsions and Latexes

The first water-based paints were put into use several hundred years ago. Since then, there have been many advancements including the development of latex paints. A latex is a collodial suspension of polymer particles, and these particles, which are naturally tacky, are kept from sticking to one another by the addition of soaps and dispersing agents.

Requirements of a latex necessary for the development of paint properties are: ability to form continuous films; good adhesion to all types of surfaces; flexibility; extensibility; resistance to heat and light, abrasion, staining and water. Firestone Plastics Company, division of Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, markets **"Butaprene"** paint latex for interior applications which the company feels comes close to fulfilling these basic requirements. Adhesion, flexibility and extensibility of **"Butaprene"** are described as excellent; and abrasion and water resistance have been proven by the Gardiner tester. Common household stains are removed easily as well.

A latex must be kept alkaline and generally above a pH of 8.0 but rarely above 11.0. **"Butaprene"** has a pH range of 8.5 to 9.0. **"Butaprene"** paint latexes are adaptable to modification with alkyds or styrenated oils due to the mechanical and chemical stability of the product.

With the success of **"Butaprene"** interior paint latexes, Firestone developed **"Butaprene PL-13"** for exterior formulations for use on new concrete and masonry surfaces. Among the properties of the product are light stability, adhesion, chalk resistance, and mildew resistance.

—Continued on page 48

DARLING'S Chemical Clues

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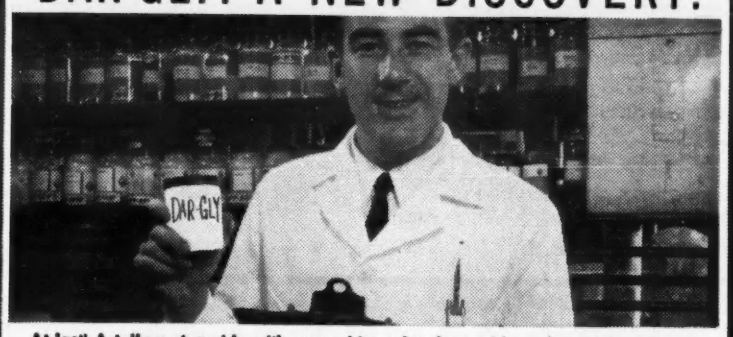

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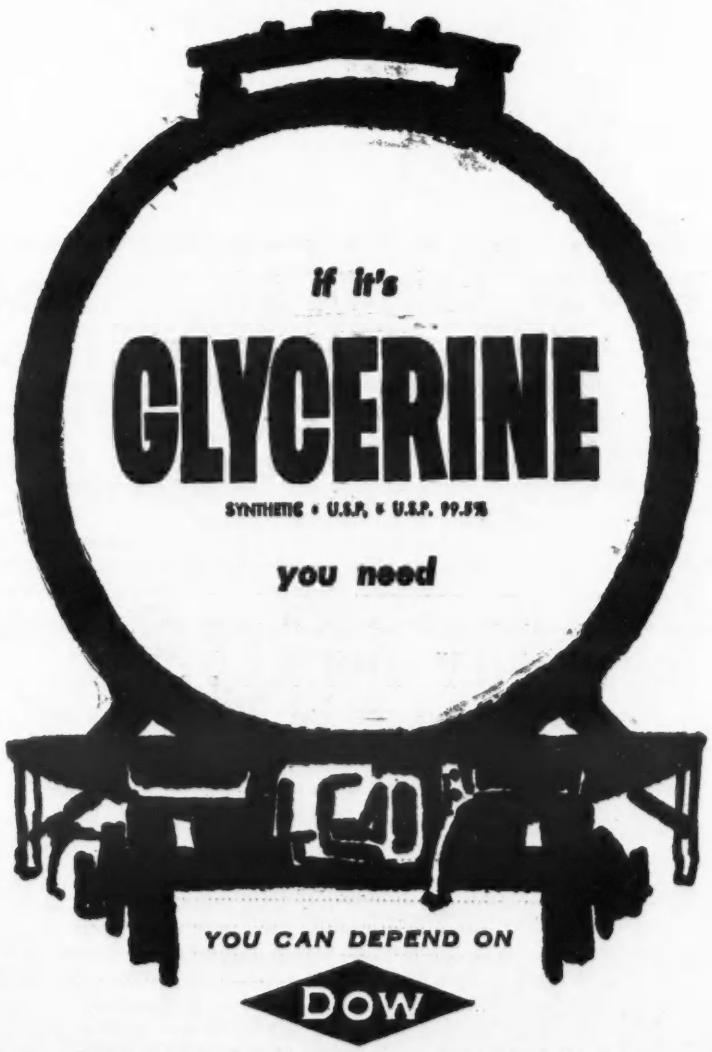

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Aliphatic Organics

Methanol prices, since June at low, barely-profitable levels, will be hiked uniformly 4 cents per gallon, April 1. Long foreseen by the trade, the chemical buyers group and other interested parties, action advancing prices was initiated by a major producer early this month. Since that time, the largest US supplier of methanol as well as several of the more important market factors have announced plans to revise schedules similarly.

OPD's down-the-line check with methanol producers last week also revealed that while some firms were not yet committed to any particular course of action, the odds clearly favored an industry-wide price realignment by the beginning of the second quarter.

With methanol prices set to rise, the question that immediately popped up was what will happen to formaldehyde as the two chemicals are so closely interrelated. Nothing definite could be gleaned from trade sources last week though most people did admit that it would be logical to assume that prices will be increased. A few of the bolder souls—and possibly the better-informed—were willing to go a bit further, indicating that official action could be expected by the fifteenth of the month. Extent of the price advance, they said, was a subject that defied analysis because methanol-formaldehyde pricing which should be a proportionate affair has in recent times followed a highly erratic pattern.

Output of organic chemicals in December, as the table below reveals, displayed a mixed trend. Very definitely on the "up" side were such large-volume and versatile materials as acetone, acrylonitrile and butadiene. Methanol also continued its production climb, reaching the year's high of 147.2 million pounds (a partial estimate, according to the Tariff Commission), while output of formaldehyde, its sister material, fell off 7 million. Substantial declines were also recorded for acetic acid and trichloroethylene.

Glycerine production in November dropped to 18,923,000 pounds from 20,529,000 the month previous. This brought the cumulative total for the first eleven months of the year to 19,403,000 pounds. Consumption at about 21.2 million pounds was also off from October, but exceeding production, reduced end-of-month inventories approximately 1 million pounds.

Acetic Acid—The 7-million pound drop in production in December, it was said, reflected the seasonal nature of the textile business and not any particular weakness in the acetic acid market which has been reported good from all quarters since the beginning of the year. Sources noted also that the outlook for the remainder of this month and April was also favorable from the viewpoint of textile requirements, but a slackening-off was to be expected thereafter.

Supplies are fully adequate to fill outside as well as captive requirements. Price stability is envisioned.

Butyl Acrylate—The price schedule on butyl acrylate was partially revised in mid-February. Unchanged, the tankcar listing was continued at 55c. per pound, while drum truckload and less than truckload prices were dropped three-fourths cent per pound, to 56.75c. and 57.75c. per pound, respectively.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 7, 1958
130.67	130.67	130.67	130.99

For Current Prices see page 9

Carbon Tetrachloride—Much previous unfavorable publicity has continued to discourage growth or even the maintenance of certain of carbon tet's old-time end-applications. As a result, sources say, carbon tet depends today for the most part on its use in the manufacture of aerosol propellents, an end-use that has a terrific growth potential.

Requirements from this outlet currently are running into fair volume and within the next few weeks, producers expect a spurt in demand with the arrival of the Spring aerosol herbicide market.

Prices appear very firm and trade members say that there is no action contemplated for April 1.

Formaldehyde—With a methanol price advance slated for April 1, the question that immediately arose was what will happen to formaldehyde. Closely interrelated, the two chemicals were reduced within a week of each other last Spring.

Trade sources contacted by OPD last week had nothing definite to say, though they did admit that it was logical to assume that a price advance would be forthcoming. Some even went a step further, indicating that official action could be expected by the fifteenth of the month. Extent of the price revision, they said, was a subject that defied analysis since methanol-formaldehyde pricing, contrary to what could be normally expected, has followed a very erratic pattern in recent years.

Deep improvement in the formaldehyde market picture has been diversely reported for several months and according to sources last week, the ninety-day outlook is for a continuance of the uptrend. Resins requirements, it was said, were booming.

Glycerine—Glycerine production declined to 18,923,000 pounds in November from 20,529,000 pounds in October, the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers reported. This brought the cumulative total for the first eleven months of '58 to 192,403,000 pounds.

Imports in November were measured at 2,077,000; exports at 988,000 pounds—both figures representing substantial gains over the preceding month.

Glycerine consumption mounted to 21,196,000 pounds, against 22,720,000 during the previous month. Total usage through November, '58, was 217,148,000 pounds.

Organic Chemicals Output: December

The following figures, in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in November and December, 1958, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	December	November
Acetic acid:		
Synthetic	48,328,396	55,229,347
Natural (Wood distillation)	**	2,082,000
Acetic anhydride	92,144,862	79,906,487
Acetone	58,157,880	54,767,766
Acrylonitrile	20,544,432	14,801,531
1,3-Butadiene (grade for rubber)	155,241,235	147,460,150
Carbon disulfide	46,145,178	44,963,759
Carbon tetrachloride	31,702,594	31,337,539
Ethanolamines (Mono-, di-, and tri-)	8,568,316	10,246,671
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	7,189,311	9,121,481
Ethylene Glycol	90,276,543	85,493,012
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)	128,716,245	135,868,968
Methanol:		
Synthetic	*147,269,907	141,396,610
Natural (Wood distillation)	**	750,320
Pentaerythritol	4,475,747	5,152,384
Perchloroethylene	19,854,935	19,710,472
Propylene glycol	**	10,188,559
Trichloroethylene	25,218,231	34,808,345

* Partly estimated.
** Data not reported.

Aliphatic Organics

Reflecting the decline in production, end-of-month stocks at 56,917,000 were down about 1 million pounds from October.

Methanol — OPD's down-the-line check with firms in the methanol business last week revealed that the largest US producer as well as several of the other important market factors plan to go along with the projected April 1 price advance. And in those firms not then committed to any particular course of action, spokesmen indicated that they would probably adjust their schedules in line with market prices within the next few weeks.

A methanol price advance was first predicted for last October, then for January 1. Both forecasts were dismissed by informed trade members at the time because they felt that the methanol market did not show conclusive signs that the recession was over and that special pricing situations had been wiped out, object of substantial price reductions of last June.

However, everyone in the trade grew very optimistic after the first of the year and most people expected a new and higher schedule. Nonetheless, the prices projected for April 1 are still 2½ cents lower than those in effect during the early part of '58.

New delivered tankcar price in the East will be 30c. per gallon; the tanktruck 35c.; the drum carload 51½c., the drum less carload 61½c. per gallon.

New f.o.b. terminal listing will be 29c. per gallon, tanktrucks (4,000 gallon minimum).

West coast prices are to be 4c. per gallon higher.

Molasses — Markets for feeding cane molasses were about unchanged during the week ended February 24. Demand continued slow; trading was light, according to Agricultural Marketing Service. New Orleans prices were unchanged to ¼ cent lower at "mostly" 12½c. per gallon. East and west coast blackstrap prices were unchanged with good demand reported.

Molasses used in the manufacture of ethyl alcohol during December (2.9 million gallons) declined 12 percent from November usage and fell 60 percent below the volume used in December, 1957. Molasses used at industrial alcohol plants during the July-December period amounted to 18.3 million wine gallons, about half of the 36.3 million used during the comparable period a year earlier.

United States exports of industrial molasses for the month of December, 1958, amounted to 3,118,421 gallons. Much of the US exports of molasses last year came from the US territories and possessions rather than from the US mainland supplies. Total exports from the US mainland for the 1958 calendar year, AMS reported, amounted to 2,033,000 gallons.

Calspray Moving Ahead With Fertilizer Installation

Plans for California Spray-Chemical Corporation's multi-million dollar fertilizer plant at Kennewick, Wash., are moving ahead with the announcement of contract awards for two major processing units.

Calspray has revealed that Chemical & Industrial Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, will build both the nitric acid plant and the Ammonium nitrate plant, two of the major facilities in the Kennewick operation.

Actual cost figures for the two installations were not immediately available but total cost is believed to be in the region of two million dollars.

The Kennewick plant will manufacture the "Ortho" line of ammonium nitrate solutions, and high analysis nitric phosphate complex plant foods. Expected to be in operation by the end of 1959, the plant will supply the company's Pacific northwest and Rocky Mountain distributors.

NYQ Midwest Sales Unit Now in Penick Chicago Hdq.

S. B. Penick & Co., New York, has purchased the property on which its headquarters is located and has moved the midwest sales activities of its NYQ Chemical Division to that location.

At the same time the firm announced that W. E. Jennings and O. J. Hance, both long associated with the company, have been appointed full-time sales representatives of the NYQ unit. Ralph A. Olson, Penick's vice-president in charge of midwest activities, will continue in this capacity.

Western Market Men to Meet

Richard L. Kenyon, editor of *Chemical & Engineering News*, will address the Western Chemical Market Research Group at its monthly dinner meeting March 19 at the Marines' Memorial Club, San Francisco. Mr. Kenyon will discuss "The Role of the Chemical Press in Market Research."

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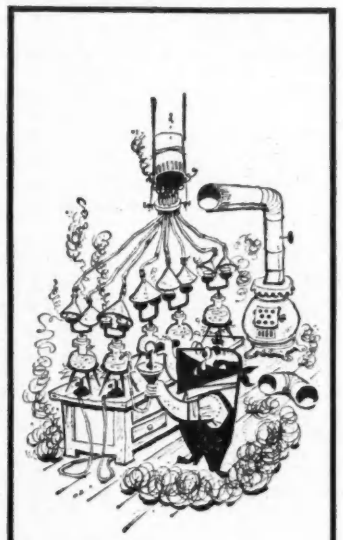

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Coal Chemicals

No price movements were recorded in coal chemicals markets last week. Demandwise, the market continued to show more liveliness overall. Good quantities of styrene monomer were moving to consumers in the rubber industry at 12 cents per pound, tanks. The reductions in phthalic anhydride and esters has cleared the air, and consumers were less inhibited in their buying. In cokeoven by-products, consumers were also more spirited, but most of the added activity was for inventory. No shortages were in prospect, according to reports of last week, with the possible exception of natural phenol. Tar distillers have reported their phenol stocks on the light side for more than a year, and point out that any stockpile at this time could mean a real shortage. However, synthetic phenol remained in plentiful supply.

Intermediate chemicals for use in rubber and dyestuff industries continued to show improved tone, it was said. As ever, trends in the auto industry point the way for most coal chemicals. And things were moving along in good order, according to the auto makers production reports. An increasing number of trade sources felt that the increased buying of the first and second quarters would be succeeded by a slow third quarter, with a possible pickup coming late in the year. Developments in the steel industry were a big factor in purchasing agents buying policy, it was said. Steel operating rate last week was slated to be the highest in more than two years. Much of this buying was reported to be for inventory, sources said.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended March 8 would amount to 89.5 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,535,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,506,000 tons in the previous week, 2,288,000 in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,425,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 7, 1958
118.55	118.55	118.55	118.10

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—The market was unchanged. Consumers were working inventories into condition to face a possible steel strike. However, there was plenty of benzene available and possibility of a shortage seemed remote indeed.

Coaltar—Refined coaltar for resale for solutions was quoted at 17c. per gallon. The last price change in this market was a 1c. per gallon advance recorded by tar distillers on December 1. Creosote was advanced 2c. per gallon at that time. The second advance in creosote, slated for April 1, will bring price listings to 24c. per gallon for creosote, while coaltar will remain at 17c. per gallon. This represents a return to levels in effect last spring.

Creosote—The price in this market was slated to be advanced 2c. per gallon, effective April 1. Solutions were slated to be advanced also, on the basis of 24c. per gallon for straight creosote oil and 17c. per gallon for coaltar.

Refined creosote was 38c. per gallon in tanks; 50c. per gallon, drums, carlots; and 62c. per gallon, drums, less carlots.

Naphthalene—Imports in December amounted to 7,843,739 pounds, according to report of the Census bureau. The price of import material has continued to firm. Import sources contacted said they did not have the tonnage available that they had thought they would have. Domestic sources reported withdrawals continuing at a brisk pace as consumers were buying heavily for inventory.

Phenol—Price listings of phenol makers remained unchanged at previously reported levels. Good quantities of synthetic phenol continue readily available. Stocks of natural phenol have been light for many months. Some sources felt a real shortage could take place in natural phenol if consumers should attempt to stockpile material as a hedge against a possible steel strike.

Tar Acids—Major producers reported no changes in long established price listings. The market continued to revive under renewed industrial activity, which has been making steady gains since early fall. Volumewise, producers said, 1958 was a very good year. Despite the business recession and a poor first half, the movement of cresols and cresylics, as well as phenol, showed marked improvement in September and October. The pace leveled off in the last two months of the year, but the momentum achieved was enough to bring producers abreast of output in the previous year.

Toluene—Market remained unchanged. Movement was dull and listless. Census bureau reported exports in December amounting to 26,417,381 pounds. Cokeoven sources felt the current price structure would hold. Last price change in this market was a 4½c. per gallon reduction which went into effect in early April of last year. At the same time, the material was changed from a works to a delivered basis. Sources have pointed out that this move, in effect, doubled the amount of the reduction.

Xylene—Market was unchanged from previous reports. Tariff Commission reported tar distillers and petroleum operators produced 20,777,595 gallons of xylene in December as against 20,752,663 gallons in the previous week. Output of cokeovens during the two months amounted to 786,637 gallons and 761,601 gallons respectively. Total from coal and petroleum sources in December, 1957, was 13,932,378 gallons.

Intermediates

Acetanilide — Domestic makers prices were unchanged at previously reported levels. Imports have remained sizable.

Aromatic Chemicals Output: December

Figures for benzene, xylene and toluene include cokeoven operators, tar distillers and petroleum operators. Creosote oil statistics include distillate, as such, and creosote content of solution, on 100%-creosote basis.

	December 1958	December 1957	Preliminary Twelve Months 1958	Twelve†† Months 1957
Benzene ..... gals.	29,698,807	24,161,803	280,551,826	331,548,000
Creosote oil ..... gals.	9,081,286	9,729,172	105,879,591	119,560,000
Cresols, m-p and o-m-p fractions..... lbs.	3,070,676	2,754,519	26,915,504	19,100,000
Cresylic acid, refined, all sources..... lbs.	4,463,039	3,452,661	46,230,522	65,353,000
Dodecylbenzene ..... lbs.	45,388,796	**	453,734,931	**
Monochlorobenzene ..... lbs.	37,266,173	31,598,679	377,450,522	376,732,000
Naphthalene, crude..... lbs.	28,390,812	31,254,326	318,896,780	420,267,000
Phenol, tech and USP..... lbs.	*52,618,672	43,857,010	509,571,222	556,313,000
Phthalic anhydride..... lbs.	29,571,170	31,912,769	304,054,958	343,680,696
Styrene monomer..... lbs.	†124,698,357	110,115,664	1,207,289,956	1,166,188,000
Toluene ..... gals.	22,067,753	16,342,063	209,667,345	197,559,000
Xylene ..... gals.	21,564,222	13,932,378	219,808,473	127,208,000

Source: Tariff Commission.
* Revised.
** Not reported in 1957.
† Partly estimated.
†† Final report.

Coal Chemicals

December imports totaled 331,979 pounds as reported by the Census Bureau.

Aniline — Tariff Commission reported aniline production in December amounted to 10,322,630 pounds as against 9,382,155 pounds in the previous month and 9,592,481 pounds in December, 1957. Sources said the market has continued to show improvement. Last price change in the market was a 2c. per pound across the board decline in late February of last year.

p-Cresol—Listings remained unchanged at levels long in effect in the trade. Material was readily available. Sources said buying from makers of 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol had thus far in the year failed to come up to expectations. However, it was pointed out that an active consuming season was just ahead. It is axiomatic that with more summer driving, more gasoline additives will be needed, it was said.

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol — Producers said that volume thus far had been a little disappointing. However, it was felt that movement was better this year than in the comparable period of last year. Then too, it was pointed out that this is normally a slow season for this material. With increased summer driving, sources felt that a good pickup could be expected for this important gasoline additive. Although amounts moving to feed and food outlets are comparatively small, a pickup was expected as farmers will require protection for their feeds during the warm weather months. Substantial reductions recorded in all grades in recent months should serve to stimulate interest in this market, sources said.

Rubber Chemicals—The Bureau of Census reported exports of rubber accelerators in the month of December totaled 246,896 pounds, while exports of antioxidants during the month were 552,001 pounds. Export of other rubber compounding materials amounted to 232,310 pounds, the Bureau said. Styrene monomer exports during the month amounted to 5,413,787 pounds.

Phthalic Anhydride — Makers of PA have continued to report better movement of this material as well as its esters. The price reductions of last month served to clear the air and consumers were less hesitant in buying. Some producers noticed only a slight increase in buying, while others said they had noted a substantial pickup.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovering from cokeoven operations during the week ended March 8, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	713,283
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,103,775
Benzene	gals.	3,867,580
Coaltar	gals.	18,751,425
Crude chemical oil	gals.	491,352
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvent	gals.	126,805
Toluene	gals.	824,238
Xylene	gals.	237,761

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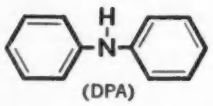

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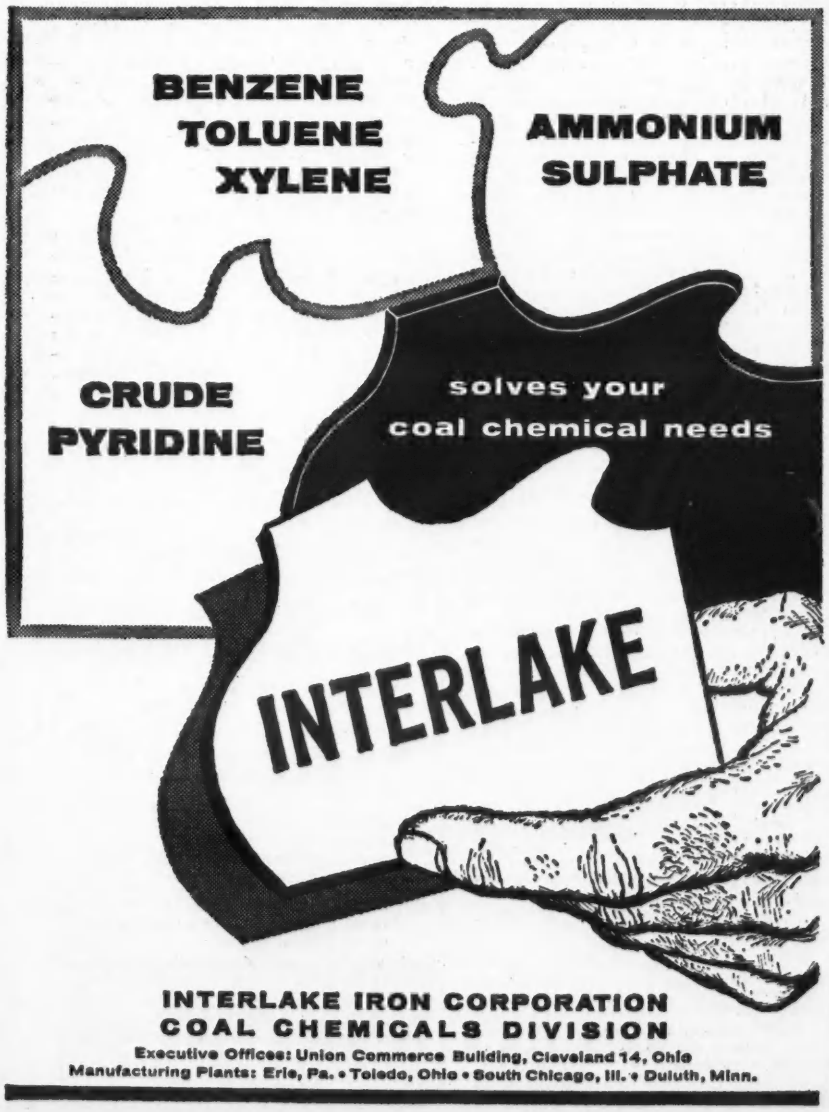

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Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 43

The rubber chemicals department of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company offers a line of latexes called **"Pliolite."** The **"Pliolite"** rubber latexes are available as copolymers of butadiene/styrene or a polymer of butadiene. They are cold latexes containing no antioxidant. Goodyear markets both high and low-solids content latexes.

The trade names of this line of Goodyear latexes are: **"Pliolite Latex 2000, 2001, 2076, 2104, 2105, 2107 and 2108."** They are suggested for a number of uses including application in foam rubber, carpet and rug backings and sizes, textile finishes, tire cord dips and adhesives.

Another line of Goodyear **"Pliolite"** latexes are **"Pliolite 101A, 151, 160** and **170."** These latexes possess good mechanical and storage stability. They are film-forming at room temperature except **"Pliolite 151,"** and this reinforcing latex is film-forming above 350°F. **"Pliolite 101A** and **170"** contain non-staining antioxidant.

The price of **"Pliolite 101A"** is 35c. per pound, tank cars, f.o.b. shipping point; and **"Pliolite 151"** at .295c. per pound. **"Pliolite 160** and **170"** are listed at 33c. and 35c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. shipping point, respectively.

Softening Agents

Materials used for the purpose of increasing softness of products such as textiles, leather, paper and rubbers are very much in demand nowadays. Application of softening substances varies: they may be added during processing to facilitate operations or they may be present in the finished product. Textile softeners are used to prevent stiffness and harshness which may be conveyed to yarns and fabrics by other finishing materials or operations. With the development of synthetic fabrics softening agents have found an ever expanding market.

Soluol Chemical Company, Inc. markets softening agents of which two are: **"Solumine-30A"** and **"Solusoft." "Solumine-30A"** is a cationic softener of 30 percent active content which is designed to produce optimum softness on textiles, particularly on cellulosic fabrics.

"Solumine-30A" is said to be compatibile with most of the commonly used finishing materials such as starches, glues, dextrin, gelatin and polyvinyl acetate and chloride emulsions. It may also be used with most urea formaldehyde and melamine formaldehyde resin baths. Soluol says it cannot be applied in conjunction with anionic materials.

Soluol's **"Solusoft"** is a durable silicone-bearing, non-ionic softener of 39 percent active content. It is designed particularly for use in resin-finishing, or in applications where a finish resistant to high temperature is desired. According to Soluol, **"Solusoft"** is self-curing and requires no catalyst. It is non-yellowing and has no chlorine retention characteristics. Soluol has also found **"Solusoft"** to be useful as a pure finish in such applications as cotton laces, elasticized fabrics containing nylon, dacron and other fibers, for foundation garments and most fabrics made of synthetic fibers.

Ultra Chemical Works, Inc., a division of Witco Chemical Company, also offers a series of softeners. These agents have surface active qualities as well. **"Ultramin-B"** and **"Ultramin B-100%"** are diamine condensates of 32 and 100 percent active content respectively. For best results it is suggested that the agents should be applied in last dye wash or on quetch to produce a smooth velvet hand on cellulose and cellulose fibers.

"Ultramin SS-12.5%," "Ultramin SS-25%" and **"Ultramin SS-100%"** are amine fatty acid condensates. Utlra suggests that they be used for application in quetch, to effect smoothness and body to the fabric and to help preserve color values. **"Ultramin SS-12.5%"** and **"Ultramin SS-25%** are unaffected by acids, alkalis or salts at low concentrations.

The price of **"Ultramin B"** is 27c. per pound, 55 gallon drums, trucklots, or carlots; **"Ultramin B-100%"** sells for 56c. per pound. **"Ultramin SS-12.5%"** is listed at 11c. per pound, **"Ultramin SS-25%"** at 15c per pound, and **"Ultramin SS-100%"** at 40c. per pound, 55 gallon drums, trucklots or carlots.

Synthetic Waxes

The largest use of synthetic waxes is in the paper packaging field. In this area synthetic waxes are desirable for their decorative, waterproofing, greaseproof, moisture resistant, and pressure-sensitive qualities. Also, the packaging industry includes a great many types of containers such as paper bags, shipping cartons, folding cartons, and wrapping papers.

Boler Petroleum Company has developed a line of synthetic waxes for the paper industry called **"Parafflex Waxes."** These are specialty paraffin formulations which Boler claims are glossy, tough, waterproof, grease resistant, moisture vapor resistant, and scuff resistant. They are described as being odorless, tasteless, and non-toxic. **"Parafflex Waxes"** are used in the same way as ordinary paraffin wax. The only difference is that **"Parafflex Waxes"** are run at approximately 200° Fahrenheit or above. This is necessary since **"Parafflex Waxes"** must be run at or above the solution temperature of all the components.

Boler markets another series of waxes for the paper and packing industries under the name **"Nicolmelt"** molten coatings. Boler says that the principal advantage of **"Nicolmelt"** molten coatings and laminants is the fact that they are 100 percent solids which means the elimination of solvents, both organic and water. **"Nicolmelt"** coatings are simply melted to 250° to 350° F and applied to the web by an applicator roll. After application, no drying ovens or heaters are required. **"Nicolmelts"** become solid upon cooling.

International Wax Refining Company manufactures synthetic waxes with a broad range of applications. One product is **"B" Wax** which is a non-toxic synthetic wax of uniform quality which will not become rancid. **"B" Wax** has good emulsifying qualities. It is used in many industries including cosmetics, salves, ointments, protective coatings, polishes, emulsions, soaps, greases, rubber, inks, textile and leather treating.

Another synthetic wax offered by International Wax is **"Three Star"** snow-white ozokerite wax. **"Three Star"** is said to prevent formation of lumps or crystals and permits production of smooth, stable, temperature resisting finished products. It mixes readily with most waxes; mineral vegetable or animal. **"Three Star"** is described as having high oil absorption and retention capacity.

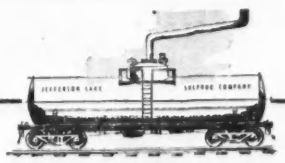
"Kyrax A," a polyvinylester wax is marketed by Air Reduction Chemical Company, division of Air Reduction Company, Inc. **"Kyrax A"** is a hard, water-dispersible synthetic wax; it is compatible with most vegetable, paraffin and bees' waxes. Its thermal stability is said to be excellent.

"Kyrax A" can be used as a component in wool, metal and leather polishes. It can serve as a leather conditioner, a component in aerosol wax formulations, as a lubricant in lacquer can coatings for packaging food, as a mold release agent.

The price of Air Reduction's **"Kyrax A"** is listed at 88c. per pound, 3 or more 200-pound fiber drums, f.o.b. Bound Brook, New Jersey.

Antara Names Agent

Antara Chemicals, the sales division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has appointed Amsco Sovents & Chemicals Company, Cincinnati, O., as distributors for "Igepal" CO and CA surfactants. Amsco Solvents will provide truck delivery of drum and bulk quantities in the Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Springfield and the southern Ohio area.



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ANILINE DYES—131 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
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18 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Hamburg
85 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
109 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, H Kohnstamm & Co, Kingston
400 bgs, Bryant & Heffernam, Guayaquil
ANTIMONY—1,813 bgs, Antofagasta
ANTIMONY OXIDE—72 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ANTIMONY REGULUS—50 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—556 bgs, P A Dunkel, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Port Sudan
ARSENIC—99 bbls, L J Buck, Gothenburg
ARSENIC, WHITE—88 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—3,930 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
534 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Liverpool
BARIUM CHLORIDE—330 bgs, Hamburg
BARIUM HYDROXIDE—260 bgs, Rotterdam
BEESWAX—168 bgs, Rouski Bros, Douala
155 blks, Guaranty Trust Co, Assab
94 bgs, Koster Keunen, Assab
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
30 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Lisbon
41 bgs, Tampico
50 bgs, Havana
BENZOCAIN—30 dms, Hamburg
BENZOIN GUM—7 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Bangkok
20 cs, Meer Corp, Singapore
BERGAMOT OIL—2 hf cs, Noville Essential Oil Co, Messina
20 hf cs, Messina
BISMUTH—23 cs, Canada Metal Co, Callao
BLEACHING POWDER—75 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BORNYL ACETATE—7 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
BRUCINE—4 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
CALCIUM CARBONATE, PRECIPITATED—40 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—220 dms, Ataka N Y Inc, Yokohama
CAMPHOR POWDER—150 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
30 dms, Progressive Color & Chemical Co, Bremen
CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Foreign & Domestic Sales Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Joel Bieler, Rotterdam
150 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—22 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Colombo
22 cs, P H Petry, Colombo
33 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—201 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Natal
CAROBS—40 bgs, Florasynth Lab, Larnaca
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1,000 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
217 bgs, Ponta Delgada
CASSIA—336 bgs, Singapore
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CASTOR OIL—350 tons, Recife
CELERY SEED—348 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Bombay
172 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
111 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Marseille
174 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
40 bgs, Louis Furth, Marseille
CETYL ALCOHOL—22 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Liverpool
45 cs, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
52 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHLOROPHYLL—2 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, London
CHOLESTEROL—150 cs, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
CINNAMON BARK OIL—2 cs, George Uhe Co, Galle
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—4 cs, Volkart Bros, Galle
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Middleton & Co, Colombo
50 bls, Kemp Day & Co, Colombo
25 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
25 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Colombo
25 bls, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—27 dms, L A Champon & Co, Tandjong Priok
17 dms, S B Penick & Co, Galle
28 dms, George Uhe Co, Galle
COALTAR DYES—11 dms, Baird Chemical Co, Rotterdam
15 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
26 dms, Putman Chemical Corp, Hamburg
20 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Genoa
103 dms, U S Rubber Co, Hamburg
88 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Hamburg
COBALT OXIDE—140 dms, Antwerp
COBALT SULFATE—30 dms, Hamburg
COCONUT OIL—364 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Guimaras
250 tons, L A Ferm & Co, Rotterdam
COD OIL—100 dms, Brown Bros, Hamburg
200 dms, Ottol Oil Co, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—212 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon
573 dms, National City Bank, Leixoes
COPAL GUM—140 bkts, Catz American Co, Macassar
415 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
148 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Macassar
66 bkts, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Macassar
51 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
COPPER CYANIDE—40 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
11 dms, Leslie Kleyman Corp, Hamburg
CORIANDER OIL—20 dms, George Uhe Co, Marseille
CORIANDER SEED—250 bgs, Buenos Aires
CORN OIL—260 tons, Corn Products Co, Rotterdam
CORN STARCH—200 bgs, American Key Products, Bremen
20 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Bremen
CREAM OF TARTAR—200 kgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
200 bgs, Barcelona
CRESYLIC ACID—215 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
45 dms, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Liverpool
25 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
CUBEB—20 bgs, Meer Corp, Singapore
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, S B Penick & Co, Takoradi
100 cs, B Young & Co, Yokohama
96 cs, Takoradi
CYANURIC CHLORIDE—220 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Yokohama
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DILL SEED—174 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
DIMETHYLUREA—185 dms, Rotterdam
2.4-DINITROPHENYL HYDRAZINE—1 dm, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp, Liverpool
EARTH COLORS—1,411 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
238 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Larnaca
EUCALYPTUS OIL—26 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Lisbon
EUPHORBIA—99 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
FENUGREEK SEED—150 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Casablanca
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—119,037 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Tampico
103,003 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Curacao
149,690 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Las Piedras
152,031 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
239,296 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
107,717 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
179,794 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Las Piedras
213,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
292,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
338,999 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
433,518 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
102,869 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
112,415 bbls, American Independent Oil Co, Mena Abdulla
FURFURAL—893 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, La Romana
GALL—13 bbls, J M Rodgers Co, Brisbane
1 dm, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Sydney
7 dms, Tupman Thurlow, Sydney
7 dms, Tupman Thurlow, Melbourne
8 dms, Beira
GAMMA ACID—34 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Rotterdam
GELATIN—19 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
600 bgs, B Young & Co, London
221 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Hamburg
100 dms, Havre
GINGER—180 bgs, George Lueders & Co, London
34 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
94 bgs, East India Trading Co, Kingston
28 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Kingston
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
GLUE—200 bgs, B Young & Co, Liverpool
2,260 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
GLUE STOCK—92 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Porto Alegre
GRAPHITE—300 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
750 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
GUAR GUM—360 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Liverpool
302 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Karachi
2,636 bgs, Mitchel Beck Co, Karachi
446 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Genoa
300 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Genoa
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,986 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HEPTANOIC ACID—50 dms, Celanese Corp of America, Marseille
HEXACHLOROETHANE—80 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
300 bgs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
HOOFMEAL—510 bgs, M Peisak, Buenos Aires
IRON OXIDE—2 cks, O G Innes Corp, Liverpool
40 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, London
50 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Oslo
JUNIPER BERRIES—95 bgs, Leghorn
KARAYA GUM—122 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
LABDANUM OIL—1 cs, Barcelona
LACTOSE—11 dms, Antwerp
LAUREL LEAVES—20 bls, M J Golombeck, Leixoes
LAURIC ACID—80 bgs, A & S Corp, Rotterdam
LEMON OIL—10 hf cs, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Chas Pfizer & Co, Puerto Barrios
5 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
6 dms, Cochin
LIVERMEAL—546 bgs, M Peisak, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Meer Corp, Pertimae
182 bgs, J L Quesada, Barcelona
180 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Barcelona
MACE—41 cs, A G Dunn, Macassar
14 cs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
14 cs, Bankers Trust Co, Singapore
14 cs, Daarnhower & Co, Singapore
MAGNESITE—1,550 bgs, Magnesite Syndicate Ltd, Madras
4,265 bgs, Magnesite Syndicate, Cochin
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—30 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
1,200 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—27 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
MARINE OIL COMPOUND—400 bgs, Chemical Bank, Oslo
MENTHOL—100 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Santos
10 cs, Empire Trust Co, Kobe
150 cs, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha, Santos
MERCURY—200 flks, National City Bank, Manila
100 btls, National City Bank, San Antonio
30 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
9 flks, Continental Ore Co, Tampico
25 flks, Vera Cruz
METHYL ISOPROPYL KETONE—9 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Rotterdam
1-METHYLNAPHTHALENE — 10 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
MINERAL WAX—262 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MOLASSES, BEET—9,379 tons, Santander
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE — 100 dms, Ajinomoto N Y Inc, Yokohama
MONTAN WAX—260 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremen
MYROBALANS—2,786 bgs, Olsen Importing Co, Visakhapatnam
3,600 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Visakhapatnam
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Liverpool
MYRRH GUM—32 bgs, S Hartman, Aden
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products, London
NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,196 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTHOL—6 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
16 dms, Crescent Chemical Co, Genoa
4 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Hamburg
NICKEL ACETATE—20 dms, Hamburg
m-NITRO-p-TOLUIDINE—13 dms, A V Berner, Liverpool
NUTMEG—246 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Rotterdam
52 bgs, P H Petry, Hamburg
112 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Macassar
114 bgs, Magna Enterprises, Macassar
130 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
216 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Macassar
68 bgs, Catz American Co, Macassar
91 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
126 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Singapore
OLIBANUM GUM—16 bgs, R D Heins, Aden
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Marseille
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Barcelona
OPOPONAX GUM—80 bgs, R D Heins, Aden
ORTHO-SULFABENZIMIDE—20 dms, D Hauser, Yokohama
6 dms, D Hauser, Kobe
PALM OIL—1,313 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMAROSA OIL—2 dms, Givaudan Corp, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL—349 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—46 cs, American Ferment Co, Dar es Salaam
PAPRIKA—150 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Alicante
200 bgs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Hamburg
500 bgs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
200 bgs, Wollsch Spice Co, Hamburg
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hamburg
300 bgs, Glidden Co, Hamburg
PARAFEIN WAX 737 cs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Kobe
PATCHOULI OIL—12 cs, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
PEARL ESSENCE—7 cs, Benko Co, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,000 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
500 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
3,000 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
4,760 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, Garden Supply Co, Bremen
3,000 bls, Premier Pealmoss Corp, Gdynia
PECTIN—25 dms, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—130 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
25 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Vera Cruz
630 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
200 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Cochin
560 bgs, C Czarinkow, Tellicherry
1,400 bgs, Singapore
400 bgs, Tellicherry
400 bgs, Cochin
160 bgs, Alleppey
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Louis Furth, Kobe
100 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Kobe
PETIT GRAIN OIL—6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
3 dms, John D Walsh Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—125,987 bbls, Hess Inc, Bajo Grande
111,885 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
119,473 bbls, Pure Oil Co, Maracaibo
247,339 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
150,547 bbls, California Oil Co, Maracaibo
844,135 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
183,142 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
70,032 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
73,955 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
128,134 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
207,250 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
PHENYL TRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE—4 dms, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc, Hamburg
a-PICOLINE—79 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—56 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE—85 bgs, Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc, Bremen
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL TRIDECANDIOATE—10 dms, Havre
POLYVINYL ACETATE EMULSION—29 bbls, Lloyd Associates, Bremen
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—1,035 cs, G G Lippelgoes, Kobe
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—714 cs, Petal Sales Corp, Hamburg
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—1,200 bgs, Imperial Bank of Canada, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
220 bgs, Sokol & Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Joel Bieler, Gdynia
350 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Gdynia
50 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Copenhagen
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—73 dms, James E Fox, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Marseille
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—20 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King, Dar es Salaam
100 dms, Mombasa
PYRITES—337 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
QUASSIA CHIPS—250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,299 bgs, H J Schulter, Buenos Aires
QUININE SULFATE—7 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAFAELITE—125 kgs, C A Redden, London
RESORCINOL—10 dms, Bremen
RICE STARCH—200 bgs, Manhattaan Adhesives Corp, Bremen
ROCHELLE SALTS—90 bbls, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
ROSEMARY LEAVES—200 bls, M J Golombeck, Leixoes
RUTILE SAND—540 bgs, Metal Traders Inc, Brisbane
6,000 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
SACCHARIN—30 dms, Foster T Smith, Yokohama
SAGE LEAVES—300 bls, Hamburg
SALVADOR BALSAM—5 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Salvador
10 dms, George Uhe Co, Acajutla
5 dms, H Weber & Co, La Libertad
SANDALWOOD OIL—7 cs, Givaudan Corp, Bombay
7 cs, Agriscent Corp, Calcutta
7 cs, George Lueders & Co, Calcutta
7 cs, Ungerer & Co, Calcutta
7 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Calcutta
7 cs, Calcutta
SAPONINA—4 cs, Duncan Fox & Co, San Antonio
SEEDLAC—750 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
250 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—16 bls, H Rium, Tuticorin
SENNA PODS—2 bls, H Rium, Tuticorin
SERPENTINA ROOT—10 bdls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
SESAME SEED—1,609 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
176 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
134 bgs, Joel Bieler, Corinto
500 bgs, Louis Furth, Puerto Someza
150 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, J Hanrahan, San Juan del Sur
500 bgs, Louis Furth, San Juan del Sur
500 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
400 bgs, Neiman Bros, Corinto
150 bgs, J Prio, Corinto
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
SHELLAC—227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
175 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
SHELLAC WAX—14 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SODIUM ALGINATE—126 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
SODIUM p-AMINOSALICYLATE—30 dms, Bremen
SODIUM CYANIDE—250 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
500 dms, Cemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE—20 dms, Havre
SODIUM HYDROXYCINNAMATE—33 dms, Havre
SODIUM PERBORATE—110 bgs, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Hamburg
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—1,600 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—5 dms, Roussel Corp, Marseille
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—200 bgs, Hamburg
SODIUM SULFATE—3,600 bgs, Rotterdam
STYRAX—25 cs, L A Champon & Co, Haifa
TALC—12,200 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
750 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR—7,428 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
2,204 bgs, F R Dolan Jr, Kohsichang
2,188 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
670 bgs, F R Dolan Jr, Bangkok
2,370 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Bangkok
440 bgs, Lome
TARTARIC ACID—400 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
100 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
950 bgs, Barcelona
TERPIN HYDRATE—20 dms, Copenhagen
THALLIUM SULFATE—5 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, Marseille
THEOPHYLLINE—38 dms, Havre
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—4,800 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
TRAGACANTH GUM—89 bgs, Abbas Ordoobabi, Hamburg
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
UREA—300 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—24 cs, Dammann & Co, Vera Cruz
VITAMIN C—16 dms, I Levin, Yokohama
30 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
10 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Yokohama
WATTLE BARK—1,365 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WATTLE EXTRACT—199 bgs, Olsen Importing Co, Mombasa
2,172 bgs, Elkan River Plate Corp, Durban
WHITING—480 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—104 dms, Basque Chemical Co, Port Adelaide
52 dms, N I Malmstrom, Port Adelaide
50 dms, Traders Service Corp, Bremen
200 dms, N I Maimstrom, Liverpool
2 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
25 dms, Midwest Overseas Trading Co, Liverpool
WOOL WAX—45 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
ZINC CYANIDE—44 dms, D Hauser, Genoa
ZINC DUST—10 dms, Frank D Davis Co, London
ZINC OXIDE—200 cs, C B Chrystal Co, Marseille
1,400 bgs, London
ZIRCON SAND—3,600 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
3,998 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane

Los Angeles

CALCIUM AMMONIUM NITRATE—444 tons, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CALCIUM NITRATE—40,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CASEIN—200 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne

—Continued on page 54

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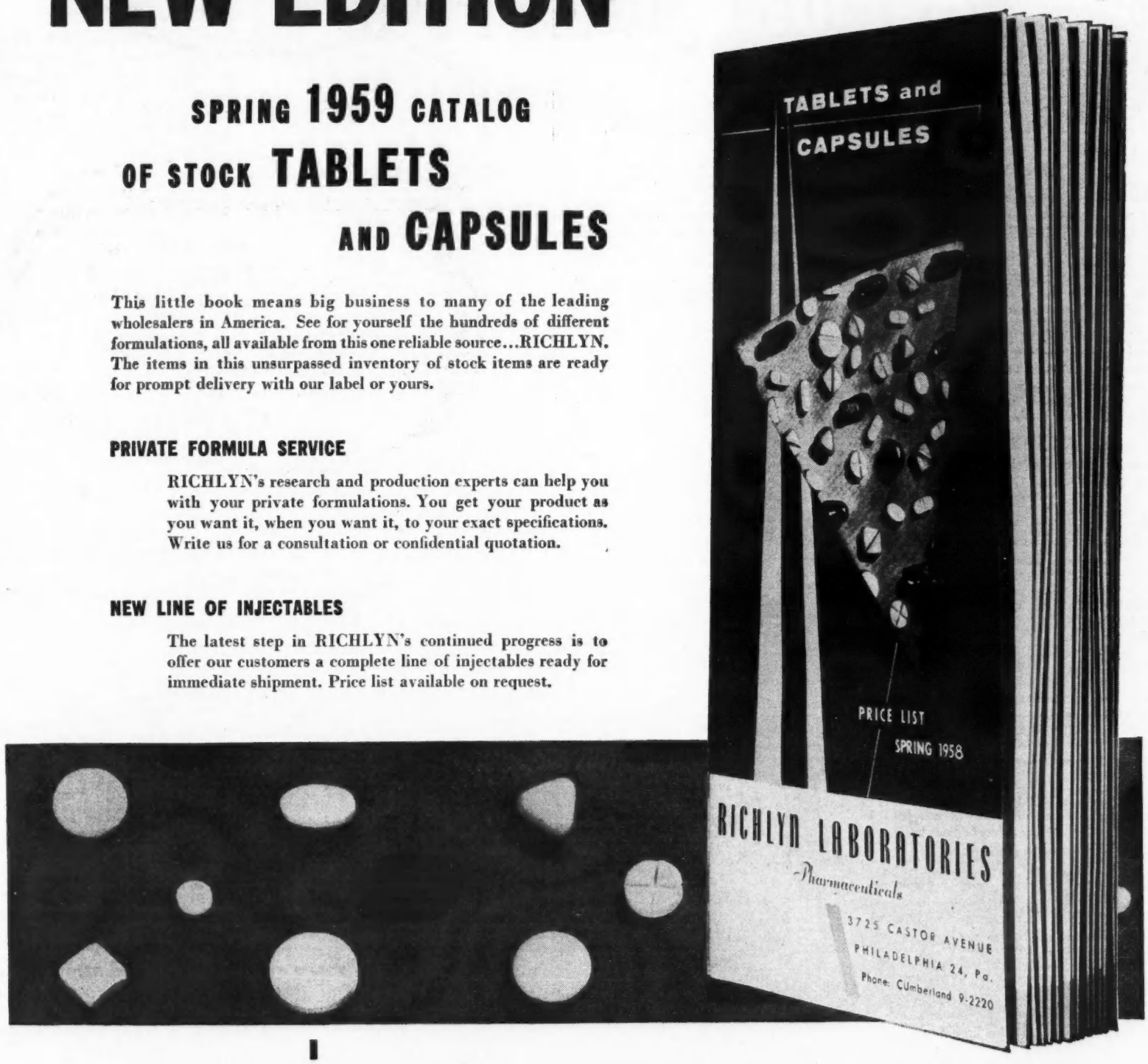

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Requirements for drugs and fine chemicals are running into good volume except, of course, for those items where seasonal factors have lately come into play. Still, price weakness pervades any number of important markets, several trade members remarked rather candidly last week. Possibly looking into the same crystal ball the chemical PA's used the week prior (OPD, Section II, 3/2/59), they hinted that price activity may be in the offing for ascorbic acid, and perhaps thiamine, among the vitamins.

In both instances, they said, listings were shaky and subject to considerable shading where a large quantity order was at stake. This situation, they implied, could very easily make it necessary for major suppliers to announce further reductions in order to restore some semblance of stability. Thiamine was most recently reduced—a cut of 10 percent—February 2. Ascorbic has suffered through successive price declines over past years.

Lax demand obviously was not responsible for the lack of firmness because domestic demands are known to be strong from both pharmaceutical and prepared foods end-users. Rather, influx of imports and an overproduced domestic industry were blamed for the awry market balance.

Last week's antibiotics story was, to be sure, not new. Just an additional installment of a many month's old tale in which the central theme continued to be negotiated prices, and excess availability despite steady interest from both domestic and foreign buyers.

Hormones were the third major weak spot. Here too, large volume buyers had a decided advantage and were able to purchase cortisone acetate, hydrocortisone acetate and alcohol and prednisolone, among other cortisone analogs, at prices considerably lower than those posted on the books. No one connected with this market was unduly concerned, however, since this situation did not come about overnight.

An ounce of precaution in a year when government antitrust lawyers are questioning bigness in industry . . . A well-known drug trade spokesman recently pointed out that it takes 16 manufacturers to account for about two-thirds of the pharmaceutical business. This situation he contrasted with the steel industry where six companies account for the same percentage of business, and with autos and aluminum where in each case two firms control the important two-thirds.

Antibiotics— Market was not visibly changed last week for penicillin, DHS and streptomycin. Price shading was still the order of the day, as postings were looked upon as almost meaningless.

Contrasted with active domestic and export demands, supplies were considered more than sufficient, one of the principal reasons for the weak market.

Ascorbic Acid—The chemical PA's see a price reduction coming up for ascorbic acid (OPD, Section II, 3/2/59). Possibly, some of the trade are looking into the same crystal ball for it was hinted in very round-about-fashion last week that such action may be necessary if price instability continues.

Despite large volume demand and successive reductions over recent years, comments ran, ascorbic acid postings remain on the weak side. Imports were blamed as was over-availability of domestic supply that has made the market increasingly competitive.

Berberine—Prices on berberine hydrochloride and berberine bisulfate were recently advanced to $48.50 a pound, from $35. Both salts were said to be in particularly short supply since procurement of the bark from which these materials are derived has been difficult due to a lack of willing gatherers.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 7, 1958
61.15	61.15	61.15	63.20

For Current Prices see page 9

Brucine—Current and most representative quote on brucine alkaloid is $1.50 to $1.75 per ounce. Some very small lots have been traded at as high as $2, however, a dealer recently reported.

Supplies are still tight and users have turned to quassin to fill denaturant requirements. Research is also underway on a synthetic replacement.

Codliver Oil—Market is described as particularly firm for "quality" material, moving at $1.70 per gallon, ex warehouse. (This material contains a guaranteed 2,500 units of vitamin A and 250 units of vitamin D.)

Other grades, quoted downward to $1.40 per gallon, are also said to be subject to good interest.

Hormones—Listings on cortisone acetate, hydrocortisone acetate and alcohol are considered rather weak and are thus particularly vulnerable to shading for quantity.

Much the same situation prevails for other anologs of cortisone, such as prednisolone, where sales in recent times have been made almost always at negotiated levels, preventing issuance of price schedules.

Menthol—Prices on Formosan menthol have been firming steadily, according to a trade report of last week.

Current price range is said to be $5.35 to $5.50 which is slightly stronger than quotations on Brazilian material.

Piperazine—Producers reduced prices on piperazine flake—to $1.60 and $1.65 per pound, truckload and less than truckload quantities respectively—some weeks back. Since that time, sources remarked recently, additional stability has been found in the market. They noted also that demand has been good and perhaps spurred along by the lower prices. Supplies, it was said, were promptly available.

Salk Vaccine—In a recent report covering export control operations, the Commerce department noted that it had licensed 53 million cc's of Salk vaccine (20 percent of US production) from the third quarter of 1956 until the second quarter of 1958 when production caught up with demand and the vaccine could be freely exported.

Following receipt of the vaccine—it went to 86 different countries—polio incidence dropped sharply in many countries, the Commerce department said.

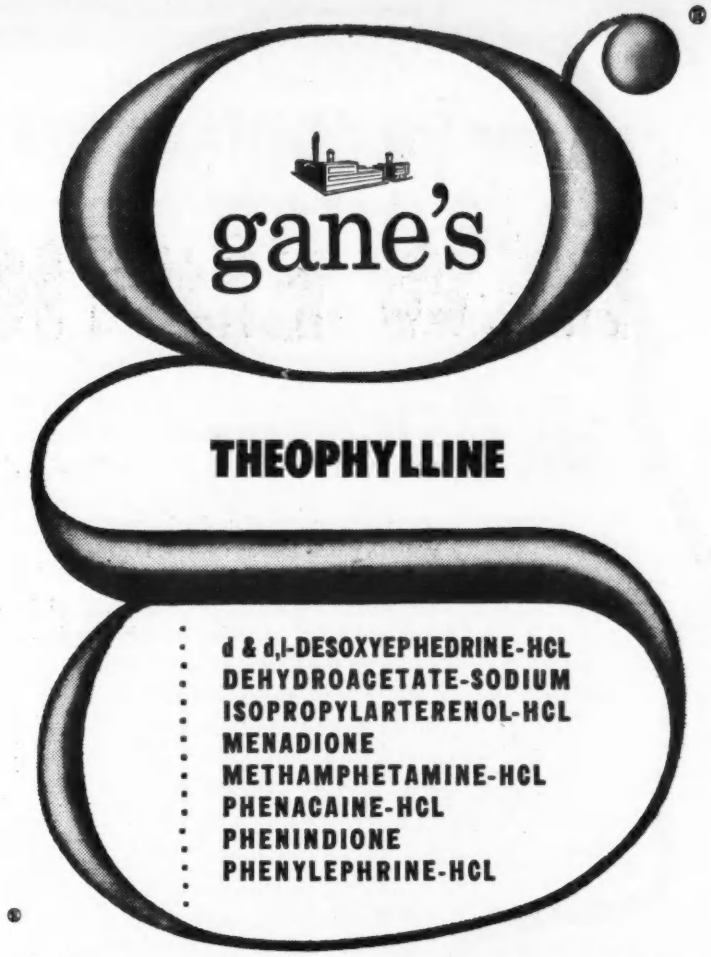
Cases cited included Panama where incidence fell from 10.7 cases per 100,000 population in 1956 to 0.5 cases in 1957; Argentina where it fell from 33.4 to 3.9

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output: December

Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compiled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

		December 1958	November 1958
Acetylsalicylic acid	lbs.	1,529,563	1,745,205
Ascorbic acid and salts	lbs.	438,630	338,783
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	23,616,939	21,967,922
Niacin and amide	lbs.	222,404	150,734
Penicillin salts	million units	48,633,323	39,261,442
Pyridoxine	lbs.	**	4,635
Streptomycin	gms.	7,904,241	**
Sulfa drugs	lbs.	452,467	*377,016
Tetracycline	gms	**	**
Thiamine and derivatives	lbs.	20,367	20,449

* Revised.
** Data not reported.



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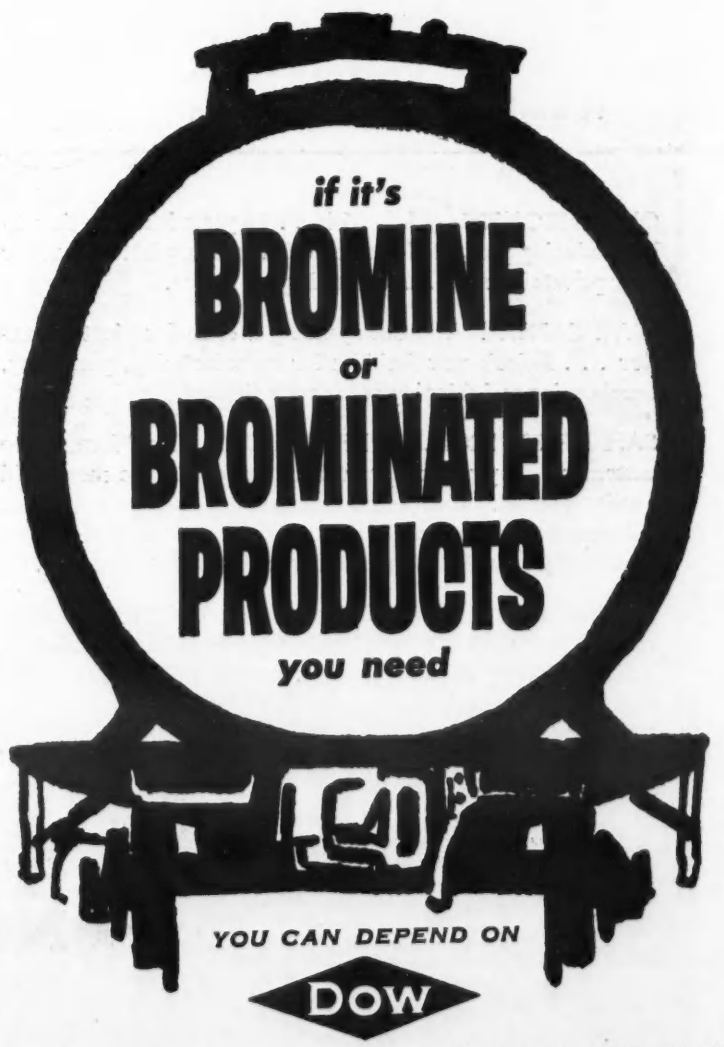

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

per 100,000 population and Norway where it dropped from a five-year average of 30.7 per 100,000 to 3.2 in 1956.

Thiamine—The ten percent price reduction, announced effective February 2, has imparted some stability to what was formerly a very shaky price structure, sources said last week. Some people were careful to add, however, that weakness still persists. Observers hinted that price shading was not unknown particularly where large orders were at stake.

Sellers reported that requirements from both pharmaceutical and prepared foods end-users were running into good volume and should continue so for the remainder of the month. Material was fully available, one of several factors contributing to the highly competitive market.

Botanicals

According to reports from dealers last week, requirements were up to normal levels, stocks adequate—a market situation that ruled out price activity up or down.

A very firm market was said to have developed for psyllium husks and psyllium blonde seed at recently advanced prices. Juniper berries and lavender flowers, both all-season movers, were also subject to good call; prices were firm.

Juniper Berries—Demand continues good from the liquor trade, the principal user of juniper berries. Prices, as a result, remain firm at 15c. for the regular berries, at 17c. for the hand-picked variety.

During the last two weeks of February, FDA detained an in-shipment of 95 bags at the port of New York. This was too insignificant an amount to have any effect on the overall market, it was said.

Psyllium—Dealers recently boosted prices on psyllium husks to 40c. per pound, and on psyllium blonde seed to 18c. to 20c. Outlook is for continued stability at these higher listings because dealers' stocks are already on the scant side and indications are that offerings from India will be smaller than usual this year due to a small crop.

St. John's Bread—Adequate material to meet demands is now available. Dealers are asking 17c. per pound.

Tonka Beans—Interest in tonka beans, once widely used as a flavor base, has been steadily diminishing. At the present time, dealers say, requirements are very modest.

Angostura beans are currently listed at $1.50 to $1.60 per pound, the Brazilian at $1.25 to $1.30.

Drug Trade Makes

—Continued from page 7

sive. The industry spent $170 million on research last year, and has earmarked $190 million for research projects this year.

". . . For every ten dollars drug manufacturers distribute as dividents to share owners, another nine dollars is spent on research. The percentage of sales invested in research by the drug industry is about eight times greater than the average of all industry."

US the Antibiotic Leader

Mr. McKeen pointed out that all but one of the antibiotics discovered since World War II and produced commercially in America have been the result of research programs conducted in the United States.

Of these American antibiotics, he added, the majority were discovered and developed through private industry and they include the four broad-spectrum antibiotics: "Aureomycin," "Chloromycetin," "Terramycin" and tetracycline.

In contrast to Soviet advances in missiles and geophysics, he said, the Russians "so far as we know have reported no major breakthroughs in the field of antibiotics."

Noting recent Soviet bids to help build drug plants in non-Communist nations, Mr. McKeen urged counter-measures in the form of "continued bold steps to expand our investments in countries abroad and increased effort to accelerate the pace of our pharmaceutical industry in this country."

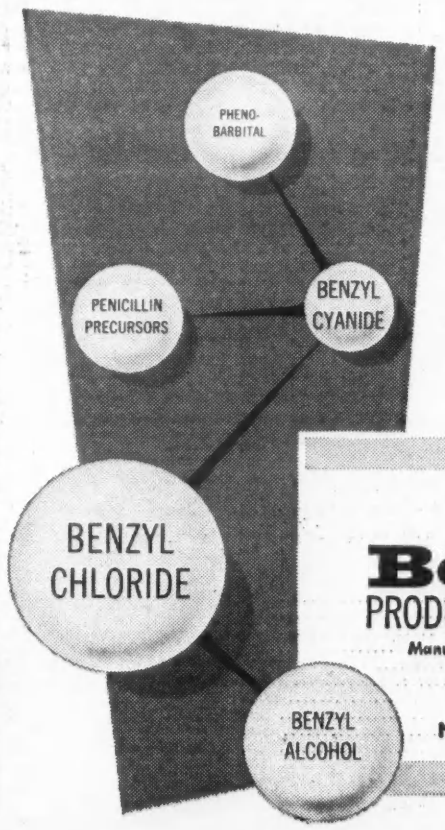
It would be foolhardy to believe that the present status of Russia's pharmaceutical industry reflects its full potential, Mr. McKeen declared. "On the contrary, we have seen that in other fields of industrial science, the Russians are quite capable of rapid industrial development."

Useful Work Overseas

"Building pharmaceutical plants overseas is more than economic venture," Mr. McKeen said. "It provides useful work for local people, it adds to their national income as it does our own, it helps lift their standards of living and health, it shows that working with the democratic nations of the West is the surest way to achieve progress with freedom and dignity."

Mr. McKeen noted that in the United States "drugs have helped slash mortality rates of eight major infectious diseases by some 56 percent in ten years; they have helped add nearly seven years to the American lifespan since 1940; they have helped trim medical expenses by making possible rapid cures outside the hospital. And where hospitalization is necessary, the average length of stay per patient has been reduced by more than sixteen days in twenty years."

Future progress, Mr. McKeen said, calls for "arduous, unrelenting research aimed at medical breakthroughs ranging from effective drugs for cancer to vaccines for the common cold, new drugs for heart disease and others for mental ailments and arthritis."



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Jobs & People

Cargill, Inc., Chicago—**Wayne D. Rorman,** production foreman of the firm's soybean oil refinery in Chicago, has been named superintendent of Cargill's Cedar Rapids, Iowa, plant. He replaces **Frederick A. Brosium** who become's superintendent of the Chicago unit.

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York—**Harry Field** has been appointed to sell industrial chemicals for the firm in the Cleveland, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pa., areas.

Cowles Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Frank F. Black** has been named to the organic chemicals and detergent silicates sales territory comprising Ohio, eastern Pennsylvania, and southern Michigan.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**Seward G. Byam,** sales manager in charge of technical publications of the elastomer chemicals department, has retired after more than forty years with the firm.

Emery Industries, Cincinnati, Ohio —Three scientists, **Dr. Ulrich W. Schneibler, Dr. Clarence F. Huber,** and **Dr. Joseph A. Roux,** have been added to the firm's research staff.

Max Factor & Co., Hollywood, Calif.—**Robert W. Walance** has been named product manager of the firm's United States merchandising division.

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York—**John Slaton** and **Frank Sciancalepore** have joined the firm's inorganic research and development department.

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.—**Charles L. Jones,** manager of safety for the firm's engineering department, has retired after more than forty-three years with Hercules.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York—**Robert Fleck** has been named sales manager of the Providence, R.I., drug division of the firm. **Clarence H. Reinecke** has been promoted to manager of the Milwaukee, Wis., district office.

McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia—Two men have been promoted to area supervisors. **Joseph W. Everhardt** has been named to head up the New Orleans, La., area; **Donald D. Horrocks** has been named chief of the greater Delaware valley area.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**John D. Upham,** senior patent attorney for Monsanto Chemical Company's patent department, has been named an assistant director of that unit.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York — **Robert F. Geissler** has been named products marketing manager for the recently-formed family products department.

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia—**Dr. Rudolph H. Blythe,** director of pharmaceutical research, has been named to the first of the new scientific posts established by the research and development division.

Standard Oil Company (Ohio)—**Donald G. Stevens,** manager of the manufacturing division of the petrochemical department, has been named manager of the department.

U.S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, New York—**Richard C. Phelps** has been named customer service group leader for the firm. He will supervise technical service to customers for "Petrothene" polyethylene resins.

Upjohn Company, Detroit, Mich.—**Valdemar Christensen** has been promoted to divisional sales manager of the New York branch office.

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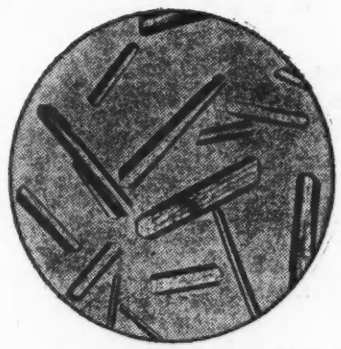

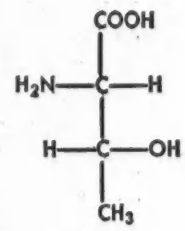

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Sciences Academy Urges Easing of Narcotics Curbs

The Committee on Drug Addiction and Narcotics of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council wants the present narcotics laws to be modified to provide greater flexibility with respect to use of non-habit-forming analgesic drungs in medicinal preparations.

The committee points out that the development of new synthetic narcotics, differing widely in activity and addiction liability, has produced a situation which could not have been contemplated when current regulations were put into force.

It adds that it "is an unnecessary hardship not only to the physically distressed, but also to the medical profession and pharmaceutical manufacturers, when drugs that have no significant addiction liability are kept under narcotics control due to lack of negative proof."

Drew Purchases Companies

—Continued from page 3

Malaga and Strathmore, will continue as manager of those operations.

"The acquisition of these new west coast facilities will provide expanded production and more efficient service to west coast industries. Plans are already under way to enlarge and add to these new facilities," Drew said.

The production of the various vegetable oils produced by Malaga and their sales and distribution will continue as in the past. The brokerage set-up on these products will remain with Schroeder Bros., San Francisco, and Cecil Bays & Co., Los Angeles.

Products formerly produced only by the Boonton, N.J., plant of Drew but some of which will now be produced at the Malaga Division will be handled by the same sales and distribution channels, including continued use of the sales facilities of Maillard & Schmeidell Food Brokers, Los Angeles, and Eugene M. O'Neill Food Brokers, San Francisco.

Founded in 1907 in Boonton, N.J., Drew is a processor of vegetable oils and vegetable oil products. The company boasts a number of divisions, including:

- Technical products division—a manufacturer of various oils and fatty products, soaps, special alum stable oils, etc.
- Textile chemical division—whose function it is to produce auxiliary chemicals and processes for the textile industry.
- Power chemicals division—a unit which specializes in service to all branches of industry concerned with industrial use of water.
- Auto products division—a manufacturer of radiator cooling system chemicals, brake fluid, silicone polishes, industrial and aviation chemicals, special detergents and cleaning compounds, degreasers and decarbonizers.
- Laundry and dry cleaning division—a seller, directly to laundries, of soaps, cleaners, water conditioners, powders, bleach powders, detergents, wetting agents, and lubrication oil for equipment and bluing.
- Detergents chemical division—a seller of a complete line of detergent cleaning compounds for all uses directly to the restaurant, hotel, hospital and institutional trade.
- Dairy division—a producer of special detergents, conveyor lubricants, vitamins, ice cream stabilizers and ice cream emulsifiers.
- Agricultural division—a producer of cod liver oil, vitamin A, vitamin D, choline chloride, vitamin E, calcium pantothenate, niacin, fat and vegetable fats.
- Export division—a marketer of all of Drew's products in about 75 percent of the world markets and, in addition, a service unit for other divisions and departments.
- Catalystic chemicals division—a direct sales unit for nickel hydrogenation catalysts, primarily through processes of fatty oils.
- Consumer division—a marketer of Drew products directly to the consumer, through two units: the tri-nut margarine department and the margarine department.

Imports at US Ports

—Continued from page 49

COPRA—750 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust Co, Ozamis
500 tons, American Trust Co, Surigao
500 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
500 tons, American Trust Co, Davao
1,000 tons, Barongan
COPRA CAKE—2,240 bgs, Cargill Inc, Manila
CUMIN SEED—547 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Hong Kong
455 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Hong Kong
1,094 bgs, Consolidated Foods, Hong Kong
91 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Bombay
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Kobe
DILL SEED—100 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Bombay
EARTH COLORS—3,150 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
MOLASSES—2,131 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Bremen
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, American Commerce Co, Yokohama
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
100 bgs, T P Gonzales, Yokohama
200 bgs, Cal Compact Foods, Yokohama
250 bgs, Cal Compact Foods, Kobe
SEEDLAC—400 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
300 bgs, B C Ireland, San Juan del Sur
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,797 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
SODIUM CYANIDE—450 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Hull
TAPIOCA FLOUR—896 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Bangkok
1,008 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
1,904 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bangkok
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—300 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
UREA, SYNTHETIC—700 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Hull

Philadelphia

ALUMINUM FLUORIDE—1,400 bgs, Ferro Chemical Co, Antwerp
CHINA CLAY—2,505 tons, Fowey
IRON CARBONATE—1,100 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Copenhagen
MOLASSES—3,880 tons, Western Molasses Co, Madras
NAPTHA—126,540 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Pointa Pierre
OLIVE OIL—75 dms, Phila National Bank, Sfax
PEPPER, BLACK—400 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
PEPPER, WHITE—70 bgs, Singapore

San Francisco

AGAR—23 cs, American Foreign Industries, Kobe
ALUMINOUS OXIDE—111 kgs, Ceraplast Inc, Liverpool
ALUMINUM SULFATE—100 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
ANTIMONY—6 dms, C P Hull Co, Liverpool
CALCIUM NITRATE—31,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CELERY SEED—87 bgs, Overseas Product Co, Bombay
88 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
COCONUT OIL—300 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
4,000 bgs, Berger & Plate Co, Cebu
CUMIN SEED—455 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Bombay
92 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Hong Kong
200 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Hong Kong
FISHMEAL—600 bgs, Ranking Sea Products Co, Manta
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,146 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
KELPMEAL—600 bgs, Berger & Plate Co, Bergen
MACE—28 cs, Bank of California, Singapore
MARJORAM—44 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Arica
NUTMEG—35 bgs, Bank of California, Singapore
PEPPER, BLACK—343 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
420 bgs, Singapore

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Ethylene Chemical Expansion Seen on Gulf

—*Continued from page 3*

pounds of ethylene a year when expansion is completed. DuPont already buys ethylene from Petroleum Chemicals, Inc.

Furthermore, there are at least nine other polyethylene producers within pipeline-reach of the Beaumont project. Some have their own ethylene supply, but several buy from outside sources.

Trade reports had Magnolia's researchers scouring the Gulf Coast area as far back as 1956 for potential customers for ethylene. Consensus: They found them.

Industry Rife With Ideas

The industry is looking at Mobil's intentions from several different angles:

• If they're going to build a unit this large, up to 100 million pounds have already been committed, possibly to duPont and, what's more important, to one or two as yet unspecified new companies who might get into polyethylene in the Gulf area.

The huge size of the facility will undoubtedly enable the company to offer ethylene cheaply. A hot question now is: What will be Mobil's offering price on ethylene?

• Mobil's big splash in the ethylene field means to most observers that eventually, if not sooner, the company will step up into polyethylene.

• Any petroleum company with a feedstock at a refinery of 75 000 barrels a day and more can profitably get into ethylene—and 75,000 barrels a day of feedstock, by rule of thumb, means an annual output of about 100 million pounds a year of ethylene.

A logical step for any refinery with a huge quantity of waste gases, one observer points out, is to produce ethylene in order to salvage valuable hydrocarbons and add to income.

In view of the 75 000 barrel-a-day rule, some believe the most likely oil companies to appear on the ethylene scene in the future are Standard Oil Company (Ohio) and Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

Hotter Prospect Appears

While Sohio and Indiana Standard are targets for some conjecture, an even hotter prospect appears on the ethylene horizon: Tidewater Oil Company. The big petroleum producer has long expressed its desire to get into petrochemicals.

Furthermore, Tidewater has a huge refinery complex at Delaware City, Del., with an input stream of 130,000 barrels a day of crudes. A possibility: Upwards of 170 million pounds ethylene per year.

In regard to the possibility of new companies getting into polyethylene manufacture in the Beaumont region, Mobil's obvious ability to produce ethylene cheaply might cause a few plastics interests now on the verge of a decision to rule in favor of building next door.

Industry guesswork includes several manufacturers of plastics not now in polyethylene. Foster Grant Company, Leominster, Mass., fast-grower in plastics during the past few years, is considered a likely candidate.

The company makes a wide line of plastics materials, and already has integrated downward into styrene monomer to the tune of more than 90 million pounds a year.

F-G's present styrene plant locale at Baton Rouge, La., puts it in the ball park as a logical future producer of polyethylene using the Gulf Coast's ethylene pipeline system.

Foster Grant already uses ethylene to make its styrene monomer, as do all but one other styrene producers now operating. But outlook for significantly larger amounts of ethylene going to styrene production is not too bright at present.

Industry sources believe, however, that next to polyethylene, styrene is perhaps the most encouraging future consumer of ethylene.

Other Uses Not Encouraging

Other ethylene end-uses, they say, don't look so appetizing. These include ethyl alcohol, tetraethyl lead components and ethylene oxide, which is already overexpanded.

Whatever ethylene's future, Mobil is girding for larger things. The company's president, Herbert Willetts, states that "this new plant is a major move by the Mobil organization, and it opens broad possibilities for further expansion into the field.

"There is every indication," he adds, "that ethylene consumers will locate plants in the Beaumont area."

Other highlights of Mobil's announcement include:

• Central location—Located on deep water with ample land available for expansion. Plenty of basic process chemicals nearby, such as chlorine and sulfuric acid.

• Ethylene storage—Facilities will be built at a site between Beaumont and Houston, and will maintain a supply equal to forty days of the plant's full capacity production.

• Ethylene purity—Plant's purification section is designed to maintain 99.8 percent purity, although Mobil hopes to make it closer to 99.9 percent.

SOCMA to Hear Economist

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hear Ira T. Ellis, economist for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., at its next regular luncheon meeting. Mr. Ellis will discuss the business outlook. The meeting will be held March 11 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, with cocktails slated for noon and luncheon scheduled to get under way a half-hour later.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Sources said the geranium oil market bears close watching. Report of cyclones such as devastated the crop last year has caused prices to rise ten to twenty percent at source. The market was very unsettled. The price gap between Brazilian and Peruvian rosewood has continued to narrow. At origin, the difference was reported to be less than ten percent. Shipping prices on lemongrass oil had receded after the feverish activity of last month which saw shipping levels jump approximately thirty percent. Brazilian ocotea cymbarum was difficult to come by, and prices at source were higher.

On the spot market, sandalwood oil was off 25 cents from previous list, although sources said the market remained basically strong. Lavender oil prices were lower. Eucalyptol was down 5 cents to 90 cents per pound. Siberian pine needle oil on spot was weaker, although shipping prices were fully maintained.

Citrus oils remain steady. Prices have steadied on Florida orange oil. Tangerine oil listings were well held. Inquiry for lemon and lime oils was reported brisk. However, in these markets, as in essential oil markets in general, consumers were buying for immediate or nearby need. It was pointed out that buyers have continued a policy of carrying minimum inventories. Aggressive selling remained part of the picture as consumers were out seeking price advantage wherever possible.

In aromatic chemicals markets, sources reported no new price developments. Lemongrass derivatives have continued to maintain strength due to higher prices for the oil. Withdrawals of vanillin were steady, it was said, along with coumarin and ethyl vanillin.

Stocks of vanilla beans on hand were practically nil, according to reports of last week. There was no break in prices on Bourbon beans at origin, despite the fact that not more than 25 percent of the new crop had been purchased by American sources. Due to prevailing high prices, extract makers have continued cautious in forward buying. Stocks of cassia were not heavy, but inquiries were routine. A downtrend in cloves appeared to have halted and interest was aroused for nearbys. Cochin ginger prices were steadier as interest has been diverted to African and Nigerian grades in recent weeks, it was said. In black pepper markets, demand for immediate or nearby need was not sufficient to cause more than fractional advances in the market. Buying for advance requirements has not been heavy, which should provide for a more active market during the second half of the year, it was said.

Price Trends

Advanced

Anise seed, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Cassia, Korintje & Padang, "A," ½c. per lb.
Cloves, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, Hontaka, ½c. per lb.
Lampong, ½c. per lb.
Malabar, ½c. per lb.
Muntok, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

Abies siberica, 30c. per lb.
Bois de rose, Brazilian, 10c. per lb.
Peruvian, 5c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Korintje & Padang, "B," ½c. per lb.
"C," ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, ½c. per lb.
Indian, 1c. per lb.
Cloves, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Eucalyptol, 5c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Yugoslavian, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb.
Jamaica, 1c. per lb.
Lavender oil, 35-38%, 25c. per lb.
Paprika, Hungarian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Danish, 1c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Polish, 1c. per lb.
Rhodinol, $1 per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 7, 1958
146.94	147.17	147.43	145.75

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—The spot market was weaker. Sources quoted price in a range of $2.70 to $3 per pound last week. Prices in this market have trended downward from the $3.60 per pound level quoted last fall. The market had held fairly steady at $3 per pound since the first of the year.

Bergamot—Prices were unchanged from last report. Census bureau reported imports during the month of December amounting to 1,535 pounds as against 7,549 pounds in the previous month. A light supply situation has persisted in this market as a result of a succession of small crops and virtually no carryover.

Bois de Rose—The price gap between Brazilian and Peruvian rosewood has continued to narrow. At source, the gap was less than 10 percent, sources said. On the spot market, Brazilian bois de rose was quoted at $1.90 per pound, while Peruvian material was $1.80 per pound.

Citronella—Imports during December amounted to 402,350 pounds as compared to 386,849 pounds in the month previous. Market continued soft on spot. Dealers looked for little in the way of a reversal in the price trend on this market, which has moved steadily downward. Some alleviation of the heavy flow of Chinese mainland stocks in world markets was felt as a result of reports that the Chinese was not offering during the first quarter.

Geranium—The market bears close watching, sources said. Reports of cyclones such as devastated the crop last year caused a very unsettled situation. Prices at origin were said to have risen 10 percent to 20 percent. At this point it is difficult to say what the extent of damage will be, trade sources said. The spot market remained strong. The major interest was in Bourbon material.

Lavender—USP material, 35 to 38 percent was quoted in a range of $3.25 to $9.25 per pound. Forty to 42 percent ester was $5 to $9.25. Spanish spike lavender ranged from $2.20 to $3 per pound. Material was in plentiful supply.

Lemongrass—Shipping prices have receded by about 15 percent after a rise last month of about 30 percent. The spot market continued well maintained at previously reported levels. The firmer tone in oil was said to have strengthened markets for citral and other derivatives of lemongrass.

Ocotea Cymbarum—This safrol-bearing oil was becoming difficult to come by from Brazilian sources, it was said. Listings at origin have risen as much as 10 percent, according to reports of last week.

Peppermint—Price remained unchanged at previously established levels. Dealers were quoting peppermint oil in a range of $3.75 to $4.65 per pound for natural, while redistilled was $4 to $5.15 per pound. There was plenty of oil available. Dealers looked for a stabilization of prices for the immediate future. Demand remained spotty, and for immediate need.

Essential Oils Imports: December

		December 1958	November 1958
Bois de Rose	lb.	24,675	81,490
Clove	lb.	6,704	26,375
Eucalyptus	lb.	27,971	0
Geranium	lb.	3,821	6,660
Lavender (includes spike)	lb.	177,759	116,251
Lemongrass	lb.	166,823	86,160
Bergamot	lb.	1,535	7,549
Citronella	lb.	402,350	386,849
Lime	lb.	10,812	14,147

Source: Census bureau.

Essential Oils

Sandalwood—Recent arrivals have relieved a tight supply situation somewhat. Quotations last week were in a range of $13.25 per pound to $14.50 per pound. The inside price was off 25c. per pound from previous reports. This was the first reversal of a steady uptrend noted since early this year.

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended February 27

Cassia, 10 lots, 1,016 bales.
Celery seed, 111 bags.
Cocoa beans, 3 lots, 1,160 bags.
Ginger, 3 lots, 644 bags.
Juniper berries, 95 bags.
Karaya gum, 2 lots, 86 bags.
Mace, 2,500 ctns.
Nutmegs, 7 lots, 608 bags.
Olive oil, 4 lots, 253 drums.
Papain, 5 lots, 223 cases.
Pepper, red, 4 lots, 180 bags.
Poppy seed, 220 bags.

Ylang-ylang—Some dealers reported downward revisions in this market last week. Extra quality ranged from $28 to $31 per pound, while 1st through 3rd quality ranged from $7 all the way to $21 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eucalyptol—Prices were reduced 5c. to 90c. per pound. The revision reflects a weakened eucalyptus oil market. However, there have been reports of firmer shipping prices for eucalyptus oil. Prices on eucalyptol were in a range of 90c. to $1.40 per pound, according to reports of last week.

Rhodinol—Dealers quoted price in a range of $38.50 to $46 per pound last week. Inside price was reduced $1 per pound from previous report.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—The market continued to mark time last week. Stocks were not heavy, but interest remained listless. Prices trended upward on any sign of developing interest. Shipment levels of Saigon were firmly held.

Cloves—Stocks for nearby need were arousing greater interest as the downtrend in Madagascar appeared to have leveled off.

Ginger—Cochin prices were reported to have steadied as interest has turned to African and Nigerian grades. Offerings of new crop Jamaican ginger were at reasonable levels, it was said.

Nutmegs—Spot market was steadier. Prices on East Indias in Singapore were held at high levels. Granada showed little inclination to easier levels. Maces were quiet and unchanged.

Pepper—The market continued to drift as demand for current and nearby was not strong enough to cause an advance in prices. Shipping prices remained very strong, according to reports from Singapore.

Forward buying has not been extensive, which should make for a more active market during the second half of the year, sources said. Current requirements were being taken care of by deliveries purchased some time ago.

Vanilla Beans—The price of Bourbon beans was very firm at origin, despite the fact that not more than 25 percent of the new crop has been purchased by sources in the United States. Stocks in the hands of American dealers were practically nil, and it was said that extract manufacturers supplies were very low. However, due to prevailing prices, consumers in the extract industry were very cautious in adding to their holdings.

Only limited amounts of whole and cut beans were in the hands of Mexican curers. Holders were unwilling to sell until they know more about what will happen in the Bourbon market.

Colgate-Palmolive Expands With Purchase of Wildroot

Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York, has purchased Wildroot Company, Buffalo, N. Y., giving the New York company what it calls an "important entry in the hair tonic field."

Wildroot will now operate as a subsidiary of Colgate-Palmolive. Manufacture of the Wildroot products will be continued at the Wildroot plant in Buffalo, but marketing will be taken over by the toilet articles division of Colgate-Palmolive on April 1.

C. Guy Grace has been elected president of Wildroot. Mr. Grace is vice-president and general manager of Colgate-Palmolive's toilet articles division.

Robert E. Hilbrant has been elected vice-president and Hugh Jewett vice-president and secretary. Both are Colgate vice-presidents and Mr. Jewett is also secretary of Colgate-Palmolive.

Edward J. Pempsell has been elected treasurer. He was vice-president and comptroller under the previous management. Robert E. Schwartz will continue as general manager of Wildroot in Buffalo.

General Mills Chooses Director-Vice-President

Edwin W. Rawlings, retired general of the Air Force, has been elected to the board of directors of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., and appointed financial vice-president of the company.

Mr. Rawlings will supervise activities of the comptroller's, treasurer's, and commercial development departments, assuming responsibility for the broad financial planning of the company. He will also serve on General Mills' executive council.

Grace Line Elects Moore

John D. J. Moore has been elected to the board of directors of Grace Line, Inc. Mr. Moore, a vice-president of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, the parent company of Grace Line, joined the firm in 1946.

Additives Law on Books

—Continued from page 3

salt, vinegar, lard, etc.—will have to be shown to FDA to be safe. Probably as many as 300 additives will be found in this group.

The safety of many of these undoubtedly can be supported by reference to tests already made, but for some of them it may cost the supplier anywhere from $20,000 to $50,000 or $75,000 in laboratory charges. It is conceivable that these costs may force some low-volume items off the market.

The law does not state whether the responsibility for the safety of an additive rests with the manufacturer of the additive or the food processor. It states simply that the additive must be safe for its intended use, but in the ordinary course of business it can be expected that this burden of proof will fall on the chemical manufacturers.

The Processor Will Prevail

Food processors, with several brands of additives to choose from most likely will insist that the supplier satisfy the demands of the FDA. This situation will become more prevalent as the deadline approaches for the additive to conform to the law. It is reported that one large chain is already asking for warranties from its suppliers that their foods comply with the new law.

Regulations to implement the additives law are now in their last stages of preparation and are expected to be issued in a few days. The final list of exempt produets, however, will not be issued for several weeks since interested parties have been given another sixty days by FDA to comment on the 188 items tentatively selected for exemption.

Several hundred flavorings will be added to this list at a still later date, after they have been screened by the FDA and commented on by interested persons.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—C. Withington & Co., Inc., 1041 Landon Ave.

KANSAS CITY, MO. — Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 2915 Southwest Blvd.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y. — C. Withington Co., Inc., 47-40 Fifth Street (paint industry only)

LOS ANGELES, CAL. — Harwick Standard Chemical Co., of Cal., 1248 Wholesale St.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 495 N. Front St.

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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Thompson Hayward Chemical Co., 2909 Meridian Ave.

OMAHA, NEB. — Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 1110 S. Fourth St.

PHILADELPHIA AREA, PA. — Van Horn, Metz & Co., Inc., 241 E. Elm Street, Conshohocken, Pa.

PITTSBURGH AREA, PA. — St. Joseph Lead Co., Monaca, Pa.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Cordano Chemical Co., 55 S. E. Belmont St.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. E. Nichaus & Co., Inc., 2419-21 Gratiot St.

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SEATTLE, WASH. — Great Western Chemical Co., 1242 Sixth Ave., So.

TRENTON, N.J.—R. E. Carroll, Inc., P. O. Box 129

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Coatings Materials

Reductions in white lead and lead silico-chromate, announced a week ago by a major producer, were matched last week by the balance of the trade. Silico-chromate was trimmed by ¼ cent to 19½ cents in carlots, carbonate by ¾ cent to 17 cents, silicate by ½ cent to 15¾ cents and sulfate by ¾ cent to 16¼ per pound. Back in the non-ferrous metals market, where acute weaknesss had precipitated these declines, price trend reversed itself with an advance of ½ cent per pound in lead, red lead, litharge and mineral orange. Trade sources said that this advance was not steep enough to affect white lead immediately.

Zinc dust's reduction of ½ cent per pound also spread industrywide during the course of the week. This brought the material to a basis of 14.60 cents per pound for commercial grade and 15 cents for pigment, in carlots. Zinc oxide, following a pattern of two years' standing, continued to hold aloof from metal's fluctuations. Since the pattern is linked to the fact that American process oxide derives from ore rather than metal, it is unlikely to change, trade sources said.

Most paint materials have moved since start of the year at a pace which, though unspectacular, has given the trade no cause for pessimism. Moderate optimism remains the dominant mood, and all concur in calling this a period of "wait and see": waiting for the public to start buying automobiles and seeing how many they will buy.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lead, red, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb.
Mineral orange, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Lead silico-chromate, ¼c. per lb.
Lead, white, basic carbonate, ¾c. per lb.
basic silicate, ½c. per lb.
basic sulfate, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 7, 1958
103.06	103.07	103.08	101.48

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Carbon Black—The following figures in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for January, 1959, with figures for December, 1958, and January, 1958, reported for comparison.

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
January, 1959	124,269	26,890	151,159
December, 1958	125,923	27,467	153,390
January, 1958	115,330	28,574	143,904

Shipments

January, 1959	140,248	31,852	172,100
December, 1958	138,206	31,930	170,136
January, 1958	112,901	25,571	138,472

Stocks

January, 1959	172,461	88,646	261,107
December, 1958	190,938	93,366	284,304
January, 1958	261,109	83,776	344,795

Exports

January, 1959	*	*	*
December, 1958	29,544	15,604	45,148
January, 1958	23,723	13,519	37,242

* Not available

Lead Pigments—White lead and silico-chromate have been reduced by varying amounts to accord with declines totaling 1½c. in lead. Reported in the last issue of OPD, these reductions were put into affect on Monday by one producer and late Tuesday by another. Silico-chromate was trimmed ¼c. to 19½c. in carlots, carbonate by ¾c. to 17c., same basis, silicate by ½c. to 15¾c. and sulfate, by ¾c. to 16¼c. per pound.

Meanwhile, markets for lead and lead oxide reversed themselves by scoring a ½c. advance. Red lead, 95 percent, settled at 13¾c. per pound, 97 percent at 13.95c., 98 percent at 14.10c., litharge at 13½c. and mineral orange at 16.10c.

Business volume, while inching up gradually from the year's end lull, has a deal to go before spring peaks loom. Current production is geared to meet the needs of what all expect to be a moderately good season.

Zinc Pigments—As previously reported, zinc dust has been reduced ½c. per pound to match a like reduction in metal. This brings the material to a basis of 14.60c. per pound for commercial grade in carlots and 15c. for pigment.

While dust has faithfully followed the price fluctuations of metal, oxide has for the past two years held aloof from that market and undergone no price changes. This policy, soundly based on the fact that oxide is derived from ore rather than finished metal, is not likely to change, trade sources say.

Bureau of Mines recently reported December output of zinc oxide, leaded and lead-free included, at 15,100 tons, an advance of 10 percent over November's total. Shipments totaled 12,100 tons, a three percent increase. Included were 11,000 tons of lead-free oxide, an increase of approximately three percent, and 1,000 tons of leaded, a decline of less than one percent.

The sharp gain in production combined with so slight an improvement in shipments caused stocks to increase by 13 percent to 25,700 tons at the end of the month. Lead-free stocks were higher by nine percent and lead-free by 28 percent, the Bureau said.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for December and list November's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Production

	November	December
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	18,749,509	19,221,702
Laminating resins	9,026,243	9,352,244
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,525,490	2,587,527
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	2,849,974	2,887,031
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	8,248,932	9,867,343
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	85,649,362	81,562,522
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	17,621,344	17,830,697
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other material except styrene	5,392,174	5,442,510
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	479,214	607,574
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other materials except styrene	920,527	1,030,060
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	937,810	909,682
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	1,216,268	1,115,520
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	1,721,070	2,038,779
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,877,664	2,610,316
All other modifications.	3,609,327	3,470,459
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	19,635,338	18,818,263
Protective coating resins including epichlorohydrin, acrylic polyesters, silicone and other resins	1,887,553	2,602,043

Lacquer Materials

Sources agree that the current period is one of comparatively good business volume, but comments on the market's immediate future show a wide range of opinion. Uncertainty seems to center chiefly on Detroit where so much depends upon the imponderables of consumer behaviour. Will the new styles continue to find favor with the public? Is the average buyer in a position to increase the size of his monthly payments to meet the higher price of today's cars as compared with those of two or three years ago? What is the saturation point on consumer credit? Has it grown faster than such indices as personal income and the gross national product?

In the answers to these questions lies the clue to what direction the economy is going to take this year. Unfortunately only the last can be answered with any degree of precision while the first is just an invitation to crystal ball gazing. However, since it's apparent that few consumers find themselves in the poor house right now and even fewer are rolling in surplus cash—high taxes preclude that—a prediction of moderately good business volume for the balance of the year would stand a good chance of being confirmed.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Moderate amounts of Philippine copal gum were moved last week from plentiful stocks at 23¾c. to 26c. per pound for pale chips, 33¼c. to 37c. for

Coatings Materials

nubs, and 22¾c. to 25c. for sorts, in bags. Coatings formulators are still mostly on the sidelines ordering hand to mouth to meet fill-in needs. Prices have been steady and unchanged for quite some time.

Dammar Gum—It's doubtful that much interest will emerge from this market till start of the spring season. At present light orders are being filled for prompt shipment, but nothing big, since paint manufacture has yet to resume on a large scale. The source has quoted stable prices for many months now, thereby enabling the local market to run up an impressive record of steadiness.

Shellac—Market was steady and quiet against seasonally moderate buying interest. Calcutta's floor prices continued to exert a stabilizing influence on the local market where quotations have held unchanged for almost a year.

Orange grades were offered from adequate stocks at 36c. to 39c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 33c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 34c. for superfine. Bleached drew fair interest at 46c. for bonedry and 56c. for fully refined in bags, 1,500-lb. lots.

Naval Stores

The Georgia-Florida rosin market during February maintained a strong front in the price structure and current supply position, USDA reported. Domes'ic demand for drums and bags increased while spot sales of molten rosin in tank cars fell off sharply due to scarcity of offerings. Exports also decreased to about one-half of last month. Buying interest centered mostly on pale grades, especially WW which constituted 66% of reported over-all sales. Domestic sales of grade WW drums in a price range of $8.95-$9.30 were mostly from CCC-owned stocks at about $8.96 average. Even though the dwindling offerings of the 1958 crop year's production of WW averaged higher at about $9.20, the over-all average price dropped 8 cents as a result of the greater proportion of sales being CCC stocks. Most grade prices in all other categories edged higher.

The two market highlights of the month were: early in the month, the liquidation of all remaining stocks in the 1958 Redemption Pool and the announcement at the close that CCC stocks would be offered exclusively for export sale, on a competitive bid basis, beginning March 2. The former low priced offerings of Chinese rosin in the European market have been withdrawn since early December.

The weighted average price for all grades on 3,361 drums, f.o.b. plants was $8.85 (9.5% mediums) compared with $8.76 (33.4% mediums) for the previous month and $8.20 for February 1958. Total reported sales volume of 7,737 drum equivalents was 1,499 less than last month and 1,695 less than during February 1958. Reported export sales of 2,457 drums were 2,238 less than last month and 2,234 less than during February 1958. Domestic sales of drums constituted 43.4% of the total reported, bags 23.5%, hot rosin 1.3%, and exports 31.8%.

Movement of turpentine was comparatively good and average price in tank cars advanced ½ cents. CCC's gum turpentine has also been declared available for the Export Bid Program and indications are that another tank steamer will arrive in April. Over-all sales—223,042 gallons in contrast to 84,775 last month and 75,250 during February last year.

Sales of 3,633 drums of grade WG rosin from the ATFA Redemption Pool on Feb-

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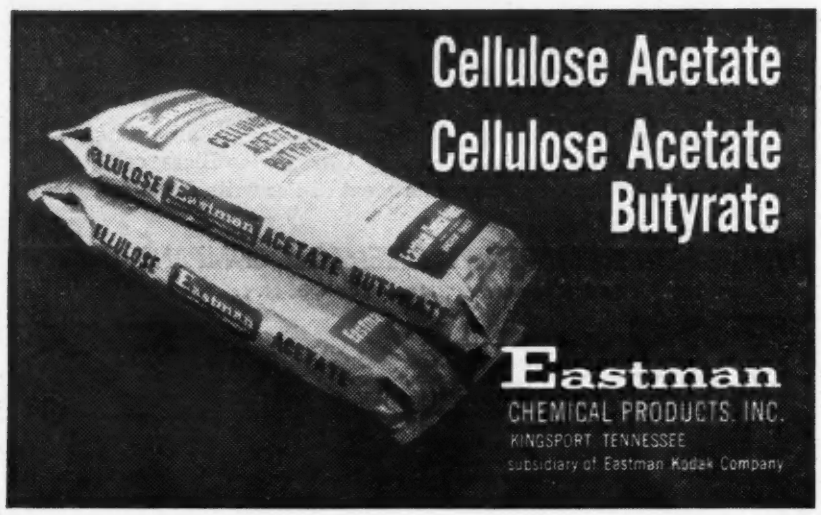

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Coatings Materials

ruary 10 completely liquidated the remaining stocks in the 1958 pool. Total amount pledged and sold during the Loan-Year — 17,434 drums rosin and 173,845 gallons turpentine. Sales from CCC-owned stocks this month—2,410 drums (1,763 WW, 15 WG, 241 N, 179 M, 212 K): cumulative since December 15—6,274 drums.

Pine Gum—For the week ended February 21 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $23.72 as compared with $23.24 the previous week and $21.10 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 670 barrels as against the previous week's 655 and 751 a year ago. Content per barrel included 8.47 gallons of turpentine and 297.8 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 5; WG, 7; N, 30; M, 44; and K and below, 14.

Rosin—Domestic demand for drums increased during the week ended February 27, according to Agricultural Marketing Service. Due to the near depletion of open market supply of Grade WW, CCC holdings were used to fill most orders. Exports fell off sharply while the light demand for bags met similarly light offerings. Overall sales totaled 1,727 drum equivalents, distributed among 58.5 percent drums, 37.9 percent bags and 3.6 percent exports. A week earlier, sales had totaled 2,209 drums.

Turpentine—Supply surpluses were moved under greatly increased demand during the week ended February 27, resulting in a steadier market situation. Sales rose to 159,042 gallons, including 82.4 percent exports, as against 12,000 gallons a week earlier, no exports.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Feb. 27	Mon. Mar. 2	Tues. Mar. 3	Wed. Mar. 4	Thurs. Mar. 5
Drums—					
F	...	...	...	$8.75[1]	...
K	...	...	...	8.80	...
M	...	$8.56	...		...
N	...			8.80	...
WG	...	8.64	$3.98		...
WW	$8.95	...	9.06	9.30	...
Bags—					
K	8.52[1]	...	...	...	...
M	...	8.20	...	...	...
N	8.59	...	8.47	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended March 5).
Sales, USDA
240* 458* 240 225* [8]

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; K-M, $9.75.

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.525	.523	.521§	.52	[8]
Sales	4,000¶	8,500¶	10,000¶	16,000¶	

* Drums equivalent, ¶ Gallons, § Average price.
[1] K or better.
[2] F or better.
[8] To be reported next week.

Fungicide Selectivity

—Continued from page 5

clover, with little injury to the crop. Research has shown, Dr. Klingman notes, that the weeds change this compound into 2,4-D, a well-known broadleaved weed killer. The crop plants do not have an efficient enzyme system for converting the chemical into 2,4-D and so are not injured.

An opposite process, but with the same end-effect, takes place in the use of "Simazin"—2-chloro-4,6-bis (ethylamino-s-triazine)—in the control of weeds in corn. Applied to the soil before the corn is up, the chemical is absorbed by both corn and weeds. But corn has an enzyme for making the toxic chemical non-toxic. In weeds, "Simazin" blocks the production of carbohydrates, causing their death.

Physical selectivity makes "Neburon" — 1-n-butyl-3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methylurea—effective in controlling chickweed in bluegrass, Dr. Klingman adds. Having low water solubility, "Neburon" remains concentrated near the surface of the soil where it can be absorbed by the roots of germinating chickweed, above and out of reach of roots of established bluegrass.

Vitamin Deficiency Induced

"Dalapon" — 2,2-dichloropropionic acid —affects certain grassy weeds by inducing a vitamin deficiency. It prevents the synthesis of the vitamin pantothenic acid. Still mysteries are why "Dalapon" can be used to kill grasses in such crops as flax and birdsfoot trefoil without harming them; why it kills one legume, lespedeza, without harm to another, birdsfoot trefoil. When science answers these questions further advances in selective weed control can be expected, Dr. Klingman says.

The same is true of other newer chemicals, about which even less is known. The chemical 2,3,6-TBA—2,3,6-trichlorobenzoic acid—shows promise in the control of red sorrel and wild garlic in lawns and pastures, says the government man. A related compound, 2,3,6-trichlorophenylacetic acid, in preliminary studies, shows promise in the control of crabgrass in lawns. It may selectively remove quackgrass from bluegrass. At this time, these actions cannot be explained.

In these instances, Dr. Klingman says, research progress is made mainly by observing the effects of the chemicals on different kinds of plants.

Vitro President Becomes Heavy Minerals Chairman

J. Carlton Ward, jr., president of Vitro Corporation of America, New York, has been elected chairman of the board of Heavy Minerals Company, Chattanooga, Tenn. He replaces Neele E. Stearns, president of Crane Company, Chicago.

The change follows the acquisition by Vitro of the Crane Company equity interest in Heavy Minerals Company. (OPD, 2/23/59).

In other changes, William H. Denne, jr., and William B. Hall have been elected to the HMC board. Other members of the eight-man board include Pierre Bartholin, Frank B. Jewett, jr., Jean P. Moundlic, Raymond T. Ruder, and Norman A. Spector.

New officers of Heavy Minerals Company include: President William B. Hall; executive vice-president, Frank B. Jewett, jr.; treasurer, Raymond T. Ruder; secretary, William H. Denne jr.; and assistant treasurer, William W. Stephen, jr.

Acquisition of Crane's equity interest in Heavy Minerals Company gives Vitro an 87½ percent ownership in the company. A minority interest is held by Societe de Produits Chimiques des Terres Rares, a subsidiary of the French chemical group, Pechiney.

Calcium Carbonate Names A New Technical Director

Calcium Carbonate Company, Quincy, Ill., has appointed Sherman Bond, technical director. Mr. Bond will work with customers and research organizations on technical problems involving calcium carbonate and trace mineral premixes—the two products produced by the Calcium Carbonate Company.

Mr. Bond was most recently manager of the farm laboratory division of Albert Dickinson Company, Chicago. Before that, he was laboratory director of Kalo Innoculant Company Quincy.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Tight supply condition in the world markets continued to feature the coconut oil and copra situation. Scarcity of offerings and high prices continued to restrict business. Light sales of coconut oil took place at current high levels. Activity in edible vegetable oils continued light and spotty, chiefly for prompt needs. Cottonseed, soybean and corn oils were fairly steady at unchanged prices, while light trading in peanut oil was noted at an advance of ¼ cent per pound.

Firmer tone developed in tallow and greases. Trading was moderate at slightly higher levels. Soapers purchased bleachable fancy at the advance. Choice white grease was stronger due to short covering. Business was restricted mostly to domestic needs, but export business improved slightly.

In the drying oils group, tung oil led the market in firmness, with sales noted at an increase of ¼ cent per pound, for March-April, while May forward was lifted ½ cent due to the strength of shipments from the Argentine. Oiticica oil also was firmer and raised fractionally. Brazilian castor oil remained steady, with fair volume of business passing at prevailing quotations. Weakness developed in cod oil for shipment due to liberal offerings which were reduced ¼ cent per pound. Sperm oil also was easier and declined ½ cent per pound. Crude menhaden oil was unchanged and steady. Export interest was more active, but actual business was still slow.

Price Trends

Advanced

Carnauba, chalky, 2c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, No. 3 Ceara, 1c. per lb.
Refd., 1c. per lb.
Parnahyba, crude, 1c. per lb.
Refd., 1c. per lb.
Capric acid, 2c. per lb.
Caprylic acid, 2c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Lauric acid, 2c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb.
Myristic acid, 1½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Cod oil, ¼c. per lb.
Sperm oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 7, 1958
113.31	112.90	116.70	111.66

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Brazilian oil was steady and moved in moderate volume at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery. Demand for domestic oil was reported fair, chiefly for actual needs.

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	700,000
Previous week	.....	600,000
Corresponding week, 1958	.....	300,000
Total this year	6,217,300	15,002,000
Corresponding period, 1958	7,223,550	19,436,000

Coconut—Crude was strong with trading reported at 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, March shipment and 19⅝c., April. Offers continued scarce. The New York market was steady and unchanged at 20¾c. per pound, tankcars, spot and 20⅝c., April.

Corn—This market was quiet. Crude was maintained at 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was unchanged at 14.85c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures continued to mark time on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Despite light trading, the market remained on a steady basis. Fluctuations were narrow and prices closed practically unchanged. March tenders were smaller than expected, totaling 33 contracts and readily stopped.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Thursday, March 5 follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
March	355	13.18	13.05	13.08S
May	166	13.04	12.91	12.91S
July	101	12.93	12.77	12.78@12.81
Sept.	12	12.54	12.41	12.40@12.42
Oct.	5	12.35	12.24	12.30@12.35
Dec.	21	12.33	12.20	12.25@12.35
March (1960.	1	12.35	12.35	12.25@12.34

Total sales and switches 661 contracts.

Cash oils were quiet, but steady. Refined salad was maintained at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Trading in crude cottonseed oil was limited. Prices were more or less nominal at 10⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Valley; 11c., southeast; 10½c., Lubbock and 10⅝c., Waco.

The Bureau of Census in its fats and oils reports for January has included hydrogenated oils and stearins in stocks of refined oils, which were formerly reported separately. Figures on crude oil production, consumption and stocks are unchanged.

Disappearance of refined cottonseed oil in January was reported by the Census Bureau at 2,422 tankcars compared with 1,974 December and 2,300 January last year. Visible supply was estimated at 14,783 tankcars end of January against 11,742 a year ago.

Linseed—Improved demand continued for oil against current contracts, while new business was reported slow. Raw oil was steady at 12.8c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis March-May and 13c., June-August delivery.

Flaxseed—This market was quiet, but steady. Bids were unchanged at $2.95 per bushel.

A pricing policy covering sales of flaxseed owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation from April 1 through July 31 of this year was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture.

Sales for domestic crushing or export will be made at the market price, but not less than 1958 support prices for No. 1 and No. 2 grades of flaxseed. This policy will apply during the 4-month period to flaxseed already taken over under the support loan program in California and Arizona and any flaxseed which may be taken over after the March 31, 1959 maturity date for loans in other producing areas.

Minimum prices for CCC-owned flaxseed, per bushel for No. 1 grade, containing 10.6 to 11.0 percent moisture, would be as follows: Minneapaolis, $3.09; Duluth, $3.09; Los Angeles, $3.35 and San Francisco, $3.29.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed market was virtually non-existent, trading a complete blank on most days. News that the Agriculture department had increased its estimate of flaxseed under support to 14,933,374 bushels strengthened futures but had no apparent effect in the cash market. Announcement of holding policy by CCC on seed under loan, while tightening supply situation, failed to arouse buying interest among crushers. Most users have ample supplies for nearby and production remained slow. Bids were unchanged at $2.95 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
Past week	101,500	64,750	19,250
Since Sept. 1	9,927,500	12,894,250	1,558,500

Oiticica—This market was firmer with primary sources. Tankcars were lifted ¼c. to 18¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were higher at 19¾c. to 20c. per pound, as to quantity.

Olive—Replacements were steadier and offers have been raised 50c. to $1 for

Cottonseed Crush: January

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during January and December, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Cottonseed

	January	December
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	147,400	541,700
Crushed or used	569,800	562,900
Stocks at mills	1,507,400	1,929,900

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	195,800,000	190,000,000
Stocks at mills	65,300,000	56,200,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	262,100	237,200
Stocks at mills	79,600	78,500

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	130,100	132,000
Stocks at mills	112,400	112,400

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

prompt shipment. Tunisian oil was held at $52 to $53 per 10 kilos, new drums, c. and f. New York for prompt shipment. Spanish was maintained at $57, same basis, f.o.b. shipping point. Trading on spot was fair, with sales of Tunisian from $2.20 to $2.35 per gallon, drums, duty paid, according to quality and Spanish, $2.40 to $2.50, same basis.

Palm—Higher cost of replacements has improved the tone of the spot market. Business however, was reported light. Drums ranged from 14c. to 15c. per pound, spot as to quantity and 11.85c. was maintained for tanakcars.

Peanut—Crude was firmer with sales reported at 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment, up ¼c. Refined also was raised to 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Demand was confined to actual needs. Tankcars were available at 13½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were quoted at 15c. to 15½c. spot according to quantity.

Price supports on 1959-crop peanuts will be available by means of non-recourse warehouse storage loans to grower organizations, farm storage loans and purchase agreements at a minimum national average level of $193.50 per ton, the Department of Agriculture announced last week. The price announced is 75 percent of March parity against $213.20 per ton for 1958 crop.

Soybean—Trading continued spotty. Market remained steady. Light sales of crude took place at 9⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, March delivery, and bid with sellers quoting 9½c. Refined salad was quoted at 11⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Consumption of crude soybean oil for January was placed at 5,725 tankcars by the Census Bureau against 5,657, December and 5,801 January 1958. Visible supply was estimated at 20,561 tankcars, end of January against 16,961 a year ago.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—This market was firm and higher. Prices ranged from 77c. to 82c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Copra—Offers for shipment were scarce. Market was firm at $265. per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Firmer tone prevailed in this market and quotations were lifted ⅛c. per pound. Active demand by shorts reported for choice white all hog boosted quotations to 7¾c. to 7⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Yellow grease was well held at 6⅞c. to 7c., same basis.

Lard—This market was dull and fluctuated narrowly. Cash lard was easy at 9.425c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Market was firmer, and moderate volume of business was reported at from ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound higher. Bleachable fancy was sold at 7⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered for soapers account, and ranged to 7⅝c. according to seller. Prime was higher at 7⅛c. to 7¼c.; special, and No. 1, 6⅞c. to 7c., same basis. Export business improved slightly. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 8⅞c. per pound, drums f.a.s., and 7⅞c., bulk.

Fish Oils

Cod—Selling pressure and light demand weakened this market. Prompt shipment was lower at 7½c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York. Spot stocks were easier and ranged from 9c. to 9¼c., drums as to quantity.

Menhaden—Export inquiry for crude oil was more active but actual trading was still in abeyance. Improved export interest reflected the recent sale of 150,000 to 200,000 long tons of whale oil on the basis of £72 and 10s per ton. Crude menhaden was unchanged at 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works, Atlantic coast. Demand for refined grades was light and spotty. Light pressed was held at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Sperm—This market was easier and declined ½c. per pound. Business was slow and selling pressure depressed the market. Bleached winter was quoted at 13c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis and natural winter, 11½c., same basis.

Fatty Acids

The increased cost of coconut oil also resulted in an advance of 2c. per pound for capric, caprylic and lauric acids and 1½c. for myristic. Capric and caprylic acids were raised to 31c. per pound, tankcars delivered, lauric to 34c. and myristic acid to 28½c., same basis. Coconut oil was held at the recent advance of 2c. a week ago. There were no price changes in other grades. Animal acids were steady and moved in good volume for prompt delivery, while trading in vegetable oil acids was spotty and restricted to actual needs.

Soybean Crush: January

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during January and December, as compiled by the Bureau of Census follows:

Soybeans

	January	December
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	971,500	760,500
Crushed or used	1,100,600	1,033,300
Stocks at mills	2,829,300	2,958,300

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	385,500,000	359,900,000
Stocks at mills	111,800,000	72,000,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	872,600	818,200
Stocks at mills	68,200	55,300

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Market firmer, advanced $2 per ton. Stocks limited.

Minneapolis.—Strength persisted in this market, sparked by moderate demand and extremely limited production. Most crushers were out of the market. A limited amount of buying involved May supplies but great bulk of business was for nearby delivery. Crushers reported jammed shipping schedules as shipping directions continued at fast pace. Prices advanced $2 a ton., Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, was held at $72 for March shipment; $70.50 for April-May. Old process expeller meal was unchanged at $76 a ton for April.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1958-59	1957-58
Past week	8,100,000	17,040,000
Since Sept. 1	353,060,000	373,380,000

Soybean Meal—Market rallied and closed unchanged. Formula feed manufacturers filled nearby needs in flurry of activity a fortnight ago and demand ground to a near halt. Meal, 44 percent was quoted at $56 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for March shipment; $57 to $58 for April-June.

Waxes, Vegetable

Consuming interest improved for carnauba and refined beeswax and moderate volume of trading was reported last week. Carnauba grades on spot continued in a firm position, reflecting the strength of replacements from Brazil which were tending higher under the government price support program. No. 3 Ceara crude was raised to 73c. to 74c. per pound, spot according to quantity and Parnahyba to 75c. to 76c., same basis. The refined grades also were lifted to 81c. to 82c., same basis. Chalky was stronger and advanced to 71c. to 72c. per pound, spot, as to seller. Trading in refined beeswax was fairly active at unchanged quotations, while the crude was quiet but steady owing to light offers. Routine demand was noted for candelilla wax at prevailing prices.

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2—Hercules & Sparkler Pressure Filters.
1—Tolhurst 26" S/S 316 Centrifuge MD.
1—Aluminum 200 gallon jacketed Reactor.
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4—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
2—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—AT&M 26" suspended Centrifuge, perforated basket, 316 S.S.
2—Oliver 8' x 8' Precoat rubber covered Rotary Vacuum Filters.
4—Sperry 36" rubber covered Plate & Frame Filters, 30 chambers.
4—Sperry 36" cast iron Plate & Frame Filters, 30 chambers.
4—Sperry 42" aluminum Recessed Filters, 36 chambers.
4—Shriver 36" wood Plate & Frame Filters, 44 chambers.
5—Struthers-Wells 8' dia. x 24' high rubber lined Vacuum. Crystallizers.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

4—Mikro Pulverizers, 3TH, 2TH, motor driven.
2—Abbe 5' x 16' brick lined Mills.
3—30" dia. Stainless Steel Micronizers complete with Hoppers, Conveyors, etc.

KILNS AND DRYERS

1—Traylor 11' x 155' Rotary Kiln, 7/8" shell welded, 2 tires.
1—Vulcan 8' x 125' Rotary Kiln, 3/4" shell riveted, 2 tires.
1—Vulcan 8' x 50' Rotary Kiln, 5/8" shell welded, 2 tires.
2—Rennenberg 6' x 60' Rotary Kilns, 5/8" shell riveted.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 8' wide x 60' long Conveyor Dryer, Stainless Steel Belt.

RUBBER LINED TANKS

4—3400 gal. 8' x 8' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 15 HP motors.
1—4000 gal. 10' x 7'6" with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—4500 gal. 9' x 9' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 3 HP motor.
1—5000 gal. 9' x 10' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 15 HP motor.
5—8500 gal. Vertical Storage, 8'6" x 16' x 8' cone.
1—10,500 gal. Horizontal Storage, 10' x 18'.
1—13,000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'.

STEEL TANKS

4—2000 gal. 7' x 7' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 10 HP motors.
1—3000 gal. 8' x 8' with patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—5200 gal. 10' x 9' with Patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
15—Storage Tanks: 3800; 6000; 9000; 10,000; 15,000; 47,000 gals.

OTHER ITEMS

3—Worthington, I.R. Compressors: 1000, 500 & 365 cfm, 30 psi.
4—Worthington, I.R. Vacuum pumps, 1000 and 500 cfm.
11—Steel Buildings 20' to 80' trusses.
2—Shepard Niles 20 ton Overhead Cranes.
7—Dorr Thickeners; and 16' dia. with Tanks.
15—Nettco WT37, WT27, Agitator Drives, 10 & 15 HP.
1—Bemis 50# Bag Packer with Sewing Machine, Conveyor and Flattener.
125—LaBour, Durco, Worthite, Duriron and Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps 2" to 6" with motors.

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1—1500 gal. Pfaudler, glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—500 gal. Walters, 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor, 4' x 5'.
1—500 gal. Blaw-Knox, 347 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak, monel, single effect Evaporator.
1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—20 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S., jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vertical Storage Tank, 7' x 25', 50 PSI.
1—20,000 gal. 347 S.S. Vertical Storage Tank, 12' x 23'.
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# internal, with nickel coils.
1—4000 gal. Haveg, vertical Tank, 8' x 12'.
1—12,000 gal. horizontal, steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
8—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 1220, 942, 786, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 24" x 38", Monel, Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW.
2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
2—Sharples, C27 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S. & Monel.
1—Sharples H2 Nozzlejector, 15 HP, 304 S.S.
1—Bird 48" Suspended Fume tight 316 S.S. Perforated Basket.
1—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., imperforate basket, 1800 RPM.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Hercules 40" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 30", 304 S.S., underdriven, perforated basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

2—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vapor-tite housings.
1—Sparkler 33S28 Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 36H110 horizontal Filter, 110 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 33-S-17 steel Filter, 92 sq. ft.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 10—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Overton 42" x 120", Atmospheric, Double Drum.
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9', Atmospheric, Single Drum.
1—Buflovak 3' x 20' Vacuum Rotary Dryer. Unused.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 5' x 20', 6' x 50'.
1—Rotary Kiln, 9' x 130'.
4—Rotary Dryers, 4' x 40', 6' x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5' x 30'.
2—Link Belt; 7'5" x 25' Monel, 6'4" x 24' 316 SS, Roto Louvre Dryers.
3—Louisville 8' x 50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryers.
2—Vulcan 7' x 80' Rotary Dryers.
2—Vulcan 7' x 80' Rotary Dryers.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal., jacketed, sigma blades, Vacuum, 50 HP motor.
5—Baker Perkins #15 JIM2, 100 gal. jacketed, sigma blades, 20 HP. motors. UNUSED.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
3—1000# Powder Mixer, 7 1/2 HP XP motor.
5—Steel, jacketed Powder Mixers; 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.

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1—Hardinge 4½' x 24" Conical Ball Mill.
2—Abbe 5' x 6', 4' x 5', silex lined Pebble Mills.
5—Jeffrey Hammer Mills; 20" x 12", 15" x 8", motor driven.
1—FitzMill model D, 304 S.S., 7½ HP motor.
2—Kent, Ross, 6" x 14" Three Roll Mills.

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3—25 ton Freon Refrigeration Units.
4—Rotex Sifters: 40" x 84", 60" x 84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters, 30" x 104", Triple Deck.
8—Stokes DD2, B2, "R", and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps; H6, L5, L3, TS7, #2, MD572.
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1—1400 gal. Horiz. Tank, T316 SS, ASME 175#.
1—Buflovak 32" x 52" Double Drum Dryer, atm.
1—Tolhurst 26" susp. centrifugal, perf. basket, 1954.
1—American 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryer—atm.
3—Baker Perkins 50 gal. sigma-blade jacketed Mixers.
3—Jaw Crushers: 20" x 6", 18" x 9", 11" x 15".
1—4' dia. Turbulaire Spray Dryer, T304 SS.
1—Heat Exchanger, 800 sq. ft., T316 SS, 250 PSI.
1—Dopp C.I. Kettle, 1000 gal., ASME, jkt., 25 HP agit.

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9—30" Sperry P.&F. Filter Presses, C.I., 17 chambers, closed delivery.
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1—1500 gal. steel, ASME 600# WP, 150# jkt., agit.
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1—750 gal. steel, jkt. & agit.
3—750 gal. T304 SS, ASME, 30# WP, 30# jkt., 10 HP XP agit.
3—750 gal. Pfaudler, glass, jkt.
6—465 gal. T304 ELC SS, 175# WP, 165# jkt.
1—450 gal. T347 SS, agit., 15#.
1—150 gal. Pfaudler, glass, jkt. agit.
2—125 gal. T316 SS, jkt. agit.
1—100 gal. SS, ASME vac. int., 75# jkt., UNUSED.
1—100 gal. G/L, 75# jkt.
1—30 gal. G/L, 75# jkt.

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1—11' x 155' Traylor, 7/8" shell.
1—9 x 100' 2-tire.
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1—8' x 125' Vulcan, 3/4" shell.
1—8' x 115' 2-tire, 1/2" shell.
1—8' x 9' x 100' 2-tire.
1—8' x 100' 11/16" shell.
1—8' x 50' Vulcan, 1" shell.
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1—4' x 24' brick-lined.

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10,500 gal., horiz., UNUSED.
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3,400 gal., horiz., 1/4".
3,000 gal., vert., VACUUM.
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1,750 gal., vert., 3/16", 1,750 gal., VACUUM, coils.
1,400 gal., T316, ASME 175#.
500 gal., T347, jkt., vacuum.
Steel Tanks — 450,000, 61,000, 42,000, 9,450, 7,700, 5,600.

ROTARY DRYERS

4—8'8" x 70', 1/2", dbl. shell. 7'x50', 1/2" dbl. shell.
3—6' x 50', steam tube.
1—5'6" x 50' 3/8" shell.
1—4'8" x 32', 3/8" shell.
1—4'6" x 40', 32', 1/4" shell.
1—4' x 12', T304 S.S.
1—3' x 15', Everdur.

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3—Mikros: #2DH, 3TH, 4TH.
1—Hammermill, Penna. Crusher "non-clog," #DNC-5060, 400 HP, 1952—UNUSED.
3—Hammermills, Penna. Crusher #C-3-30, 60 HP "Trojan."
3—Hammermills, Jeffrey 50 HP, 25 HP, 36" x 24", 24" x 18".
1—Roller Mill, Raymond #3036 hi-side, single-whizzer.
1—Pulverizer, Babcock & Wilcox, #32F, 75 HP.

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Sharples C-20, Super-D-Hydrator, T316 SS.
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Sharples #AS-16, SS, 1953.
Sharples #18-V, Tinned Steel.
Bird 32" x 50", T316 SS.
Bird 18" x 28", T304 SS.
Bird 24" x 38", Monel, horiz.
Bird 24" x 24", Monel, type CH.

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1—588 sq. ft., SS, Vert. Long-Tube, dbl. effect, Buflovak.
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1—250 sq. ft., T304 SS, forced circ, 1953 design.
1—236 sq. ft., T316 SS, dbl. effect.
1—20 sq. ft., T304 SS, forced cir.
1—1400 gal. vac. Still, T316 SS.

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1—Vulcan Iron Works, 30" dia. x 12-1/2" w T304 SS Roll, 1-15/16" x 1-15/16" x 1-1/8", 7-1/2 tons/hr., 50 HP, 1954.

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1—5000 gal. SS Horizontal Storage Tank, 23' x 6' ¼" Plate, 4B Inside Finish, SS Cradles.
2—650 gal. SS Mixing Tanks, Conical Bottom, ¼" 4B Plate Inside Finish, SS Legs.
2—3" x 2" SS Centrifugal Pumps, Motor Driven.
2—1½" x 1" SS Centrifugal Pumps, Motor Driven SS Assorted Valves & Piping 1" to 3".
1—30 gal. Pfaudler Glass Lined Vacuum Still, Jacketed, equipped with Chromolux Units & Stokes 17 CFM Microvac Pump.
1—130 gal. Jacketed Aluminum Kettle.

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MIXERS—1 c.f., 20 c.f. Cone—12 c.f., 22 c.f., 60 c.f., Rubbon—52 c.f. Drum—110 Gal. Day double sigma.

MILLS—Pulverizing—10 HP Greundler—30 HP Mikro 3W—50, 100 HP Wms.—100 HP Jeffrey 36x42—100 HP #50 Raymond S/S Imp.

PACKING—Triangle Auger type—St. Regis 105 FV valve—Pneumatic Scale Capper 60 p/m.

CRUSHERS—#00 Rotary Sturtevant—9x16 Climax—13x24 Farrel Jaw.

SCREENS—12"x72" s/s Ajax—24" dia. Riddle—3'x5', 3'x10', 4'x10', Tyler Hummer—20"x84", 40"x84" double & triple Rotex.

OVEN—Laminating 14"x32'—325° gas fired, automatic.

MILLS—Pebble—Lab. Jars (new)—36"x42", 36"x48", 6'x5' porcelain lined—6'x8' & 4½'x16" Hardinge Buhrstone.

CONVEYORS—18"x16' Farquahr Portables—18"x37' Troughing inclined—44" slats x 48' long—12"x40' screw w/motor reducer.

MILLS—Hardinge Ball 5'x36" Air Swept w/elec. ear—Syntron feeder & accessories 6'x36" (unused)—8'x36", 8'x48", 10'x48".

FORK LIFT TRUCKS—2000# Hyster 12' lift—Yale 6000# Yard King, all weather cab—pneumatics.

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LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N. J.
LIBERTY 9-0245

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FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
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#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
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FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 80, 60, 50 gal. Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum. Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. Steel, Alum & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
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Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutters.
Spr. Wald, Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'.
Steel 3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30" & 16" x 40".
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gals. Jacketed.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15, 40, 150 gal.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. vert. mixer 25 HP.
PUMPS—Stokes, Buffalo etc. Vac. 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Rotex 40" x 84", 2 deck.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Stokes RD3 Rotary. Also Single & Rotary ½" to 3".
TANKS—Stainless, Gl. Lined, Steel.
MISC.—Boilers Gas & Oil. Conveyors.

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107 8th St., Brooklyn 15, New York
STerling 8-1944

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Rotary Jacketed Steel Dryer 18" x 8'.
Louisville Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer; 30" x 28' completely equipped.
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Louisville Rotary Kiln; 41" x 15'.
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American Sterilizer 30" x 48" x 54".
2 Monel Lab. Sterilizers; 16" x 24" (1) electrically heated (1) by Gas.

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Zaremba Dbl. Effect INCONEL Evaporator offering 430 sq. ft. surface.
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PHONE: STerling 8-4672 FMC

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for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

16—Alco type 316 S.S. jacketed kettles, 3000 gal. complete with agitators and drives, working pressure 50#.

2—Van Alst S.S. 400 gallon, jacketed kettles.

3—Van Alst S.S. jacketed reactors, 50 gallons with agitator and drive.

1—Theo Walter, 500 gallon S.S. jacketed reactor with agitator and drive.

1—Leader type 347 S.S. vertical storage tank 18,000 gallons.

1—Columbia Eng. steel pressure tank 2400 gallon, 265 psi.

1—Tippett & Wood steel jacketed kettle, 2500 gallons

2—L. O. Koven steel jacketed kettle with agitators, 750 gallons.

1—Procter & Schwartz—2 truck dryer.

1—Stokes S.S. jacketed rotary vacuum dryer 2' x 6'.

1—Stokes S.S. jacketed rotary vacuum dryer 3' x 15'.

4—Stokes steel jacketed rotary vacuum dryers 3' x 15'.

3—Pfaudler type 316 S.S. jacketed reactors, 750 gallons each, complete with agitators and drives.

1—Stokes steel jacketed rotary vacuum dryer, 5' x 30'.

2—Stokes single door vacuum shelf dryers—6 shelves.

1—Louisville rotary dryer 38" x 40', type L.

1—Steel rotary dryer 2' x 14'.

4—Link Belt steel roto louvre dryers, 207-10, 310-16, 310-20.

3—Louisville S.S. rotary dryers, 8' x 50', complete.

1—Louisville rotary steam tube dryer, 8' x 45'.

2—Louisville rotary steam tube dryers, 6' x 60'.

1—Sweetland #3 S.S. filter, 70 sq. ft.

12—Sweetland #12 S.S. filters with #72 S.S. leaves.

1—Niagara S.S. filter, Model 510-28.

1—Feinc S.S. rotary filter, 3' x 3' (new).

10—Davis Engineering type 316 S.S. heat exchangers, 170 sq. ft. (new).

1—Sparkler steel filter, Model #18D-8.

1—Shriver Rubber lined filter press, 36' x 36'.

1—Bird type 316 S.S. suspended type centrifuge 48' with perforated basket, complete with fume type cover, unloader and motor.

3—Tolhurst center slung 40" and 48" rubber covered centrifuge with perforated baskets.

1—Tolhurst center slung 30" rubber covered centrifuge with perforated basket.

19—Robinson S.S. powder blenders, 255 cu. ft.

2—Badger type 316 S.S. heat exchangers, 500 sq. ft.

1—Vulcan type 347 S.S. Bubble cap column 4' dia. with 30 plates.

1—Swenson single effect S.S. evaporator, 320 sq. ft.

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1—Readco 25 gallon jacketed stainless double arm vacuum mixer.

4—Simpson 24" and 36" diameter intensive mixers.

3—Sparkler 33-S-17 rubber lined filters, 92 sq ft.

1—Selectro 2' x 7' stainless sifter.

1—Buffalo double drum dryer 32" x 52".

2—International centrifuges model FS-3.

3—Stokes rotary tablet presses RD-3, RD-4, DS-3.

1—100 gallon lead lined reactor.

5—80 gallon agitated stainless autoclaves.

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORP.
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WE'RE IN LINE FOR '59

1—PFAUDLER 750 gal., glass lined jacketed & agitated Reactor, 15 HP motor.
1—PFAUDLER 200 gal., glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—NOOTER 750 gal. Reactor, 300 PSI jacket.
1—72" x 30' STAINLESS STEEL Column, 20 bubble cap trays, type 347.
1—RAYMOND #3036 High Side 3 Roll Mill.
8—JEFFREY Hammer Mills, 8" x 15"; 12" x 20"; 18" x 24"; 24" x 36" motor driven.
1—HARDINGE 8' x 30" Conical Ball Mill.
3—TOLHURST 40" S.S. Centrifugals, Suspended.
2—FLETCHER 40" Steel Centrifugals, Suspended.
1—FLETCHER 30" STAINLESS Centrifugal, Suspended, perforated basket, vaportite.
2—OLIVER 5'3" x 3' Precoat Filters 316 STAINLESS STEEL, vaportite.
2—SHARPLES C-20 STAINLESS Super-D-Hydrators.
2—SHARPLES PN 14 Super-D-Canters, S.S. 316.
4—KOMAREK-GREAVES 27" x 23" Briquetting Presses, Feeders & 75 HP motors.
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3—SWENSON-WALKER 24" x 20' Crystallizers, jktd.
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2—LOUISVILLE 6' x 25' Steam Tube Dryers.
4—Link Belt ROTO LOUVRE DRYERS steel 502-16, 705-24; stainless 604-24.
1—BONNOT 7' x 60' x ½" Rotary Dryer, lifters.
3—NICKEL Heat Exchangers (169) 7/8" x 10' NICKEL Tubes, 338 sq. ft.
5—CUPRO-NICKEL Heat Exchangers; 177; 346; 1035; 2330; 5200 sq. ft.
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1—INDUSTRIAL Type SS-2 STAINLESS Pressure Leaf Filter, 195 sq. ft.
1—NIAGARA Stainless Filter, 54 sq. ft.
3—SWEETLAND #10, #12 Filters, STAINLESS and steel leaves.
18—SHRIVER, SPERRY 18" to 36" wood; steel; aluminum. Filter Presses.
8—STURTEVANT 14' Whizzer Separators.
1—RAYMOND 30" double Whizzer Separator.
10—TYLER-HUMMER Screens, 4' x 6'; 4' x 8'; with Thermionic Controls.
8—EVAPORATORS, Single and Multiple Effect, Steel and Copper Tubular Calandrias, 500 to 15000 sq. ft.

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Stainless Steel Nutsche Filter Tanks; 72"x24" with Filter Plate; 400 Gals Plus.

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For Sale: 40" and 26" Tolhurst suspended perforated steel Centrifuges; 275 gal. Stainless Jacketed Mixing Kettle, 25# Jkt. 10 H.P. XP Varidrive Motor and Heavy Duty Double Acting Stainless Agitator; 24" x 36", 32" x 72", 32" x 120", 42" x 90", 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers; 1500 and 3000 gal. Stainless Tanks with Coils; 750, 1000, 1800 gal. Stainless Tanks; Best Equipment Company, 1737 W. Howard St., Chicago 26, Illinois. AMbassador 2-1452.

90,000-gallon steel tank available for storage on long-term lease. American Alcolac Corporation, 3440 Fairfield Road, Baltimore 26, Md. EL 5-2600.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

25 to 50 hp continuous centrifuge, monel or 316 SS. Rotary Dryer approx. 5 x 30 monel or 316 SS lined. Monel or 316 SS pipe, fittings, or sheets. State price, location, condition. OPD 713.

MATERIALS OFFERED

March Madness: Dimethyl Dichlorohydantoin; Sodium Benzoate; Heavily Constructed Bung Type Once-Used 55 gal. Aluminum Drums U.S.P.; Nickel Acetate; Potassium Bicarbonate U.S.P. (Mallinckrodt); Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co., 40-40 Lawrence St., Flushing 54, N. Y. INdependence 1-4100.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Petroleum Products: Experienced industrial sales full knowledge of export-import, can handle details, middle age. NYC area. OPD 714.

Salesman Wanted, well introduced: Raw Drugs, Spices, Essential Oils, Waxes, Tapioca Flour, etc. Steady position. Good future with growing diversified import concern. Salary & Commission. Partnership considered. OPD 715.

POSITION WANTED

Salesman—B.S., Age 30; experienced sale of industrial chemicals (organic and inorganic); also market development and technical service. Desire position metropolitan NYC area. OPD 716.

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Representative Wanted—Chicago and Milwaukee area: Manufacturer of industrial chemicals and specialties for Tanning, Textile, Paper, Metal Industries desires to line up active representation, preferably with warehouse facilities and technical sales staff. OPD 717.

Bids Wanted

Ammonia, anhyd., Mil. Spec., JAN-A-182, Bid IFB 04-611-59-192B, Mar. 26, Directorate of Procurement, Headquarters, Air Force Flight Test Center, Attn: FTKSB, Edwards, AFB, Calif.

Dextrin, 1,800,000 lbs., suitable for use in gumming postage stamps. Bid IFB BEP-211, Schedule No. 5, Mar. 20, Procurement Officer, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, 14th & C Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Graphite, 2,365,549 lbs., Bid IFB 401-59-59C, Mar. 17, US Atomic Energy Commission, Oakridge, Tenn.

Hexachlorethane, 2,000,000 lbs., Tech., MIL-H-235A, Bid RFP CML-30-070-59-221Q, Request for copies of proposal should be received not later than 10 days from publication of this notice, US Army Chemical Procurement District, New York, 290 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Nitrogen, liquid, 275,000 lbs., Grade A, Type II, in accord with Mil Spec. MIL-N-6011 dated Mar. 14, 1950, Bid IFB 36-600-59-282, Mar. 13, Directorate, Procurement & Production, Middletown Air Material Area, Olmstead AFB, Pa.

Paint, 16,720 gals., Spec. Fed. TT-P-29, Amend. 1, Type I, Bid IFB 155-2379-59B, Mar. 17, ship enamel, 19,328 gals., Spec. MIL-1115A, Bid IFB 155-2357-59B, Mar. 17, full gloss enamel, 10,766 gals., Spec. TT-E-506C, Bid IFB 155-2355-59B, Mar. 17, ship enamel, 17,590 gals., Bid IFB 155-2358-59B, Mar. 17, deck enamel, 34,412 gals., Bid IFB 155-2351-59B, Mar. 23, Boot-topping enamel, 7,434 gals., Spec. MIL-P-15123A, Bid IFB 155-2356-59B, Mar. 20, gloss enamel, 93,660 gals., Spec. Fed. TT-E-489B, Amend. 1 (QPL), Bid IFB 155-2366-59B, Mar. 24, ship enamel, 20,000 gals., Spec. MIL-E-1115A, Bid IFB-155-2382-59B, Mar. 23, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Superphosphate, 700 M/T, Bid 89-235-99-P1-9005, Mar. 18, Korea Yak-Nong Co., Ltd., 21 Sokong-Dong Chung-Ku, Seoul, Korea.

Dixon Starts Work

—Continued from page 3

others which have a spent acid disposal problem, Dixon reports.

The unit will have maximum flexibility to produce prime sulfuric acid from sludge acid, alkylation spent acid, other sulfuric acid wastes, and high sulfur content organic wastes, as well as various grades of molten sulfur or brimstone.

The product range will include all strengths of sulfuric acid including electrolyte acid.

Plant facilities being installed will permit the receipt of all raw materials and the shipment of all products by either truck, rail or marine transport.

Dixon is also completing arrangements for construction of a 2,000 ton acid barge, compartmented to permit carrying full capacity as either virgin acid or spent acid without contamination.

The plant is being built by Chemical Construction Company, with overall supervision of the project being provided by Singmaster & Breyer, consultants to Dixon.

Tritium, Geiger Counter

—Continued from page 4

using tritium by noting that "its radiation can be stopped by a sheet of paper."

Two applications where the new sugars should prove valuable, he pointed out, are in studying how the body converts glucose to galactose and learning how bacteria react with simple sugars to produce many complex substances.

The bureau's program of producing radioactive carbohydrates, it was added, was started in 1950 under sponsorship of the Atomic Energy Commission. Since the program began, the bureau has sold over 1,000 samples of carbon 14 labeled sugars, and it is expected the tritium sugars which have just been made available will be equally useful.

Industry Bill Off

—Continued from page 4

of packages which require special care in handling or storage.

• The statement "Keep Out of the Reach of Children."

The bill was prepared by the interested industries after careful study to provide a model or uniform law in this field for adoption by the federal government and state government.

Industry groups supporting the bill are Manufacturing Chemists Association; National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association; Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Associations, and American Petroleum Institute.

Representatives of these industry groups consulted regulatory officials and representatives of the American Medical Association in drafting the proposed law, and many of the provisions are based on their comments and suggestions.

MACHINECRAFT

Stokes 3 DDS2, 1-T, 2 DS3.
Baker Perkins, 150 and 100 gal. S.S. 2 arm.
40 HP & 50 HP jacketed, vacuum, hydr. tilt.
Blaw-Knox 2 gal. S.S. Autoclave 5,000 lb.
Vulcanizer 60" x 9' 125 lbs.
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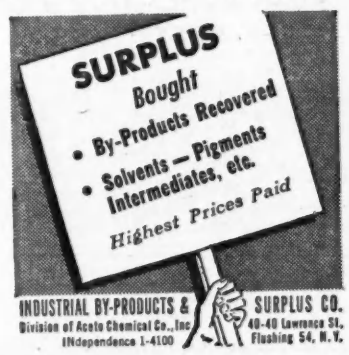

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MArket 3-8255

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PETROCHEMICALS DEPARTMENT • GULF OIL CORPORATION
P. O. Box 1166, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Chemical Industry Is Wondering About Diversification

—Continued from page 5

suggested that possibly his own firm has spread itself too thin.

At present, he noted, Grace is thinking of regrouping along three basic lines: transportation, paper and chemicals. "After all," he argued, "it just isn't possible to be expert in all lines."

Since Grace has such a strong history of diversification, particularly through acquisition, Dr. Waring was flooded with questions as to just how his firm went about it.

"We prefer," he told his audience, "the acquisition idea to stem from a divisional level." Poking further into the matter of acquisition, he noted that it is "an opportunistic idea that doesn't lend itself to planning."

One must take into consideration the fact that a firm up for sale has some reason for being in that position, he added. Whatever the problem is, he advised, the purchasing firm in buying is assuming the problem as its own. "One must pay the fiddler," he concluded.

A panel, dealing specifically with the problem of diversification from without, evaluated the fact that acquisitions are showing a definite upward trend and are marked by less than 10 percent failures.

Top Executives On Panel

Members of the panel were R. L. Murray, of Hooker Chemical Corporation; Dr. W. E. Hanford, vice-president of research and development for Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation; Dr. C. F. Prutton, executive vice-president of the chemical division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, and William Gage, president of the research and engineering division of W. R. Grace & Co.

Dr. Prutton, dealing with the problem from one of the many levels of approach covered by the panel, attempted to answer the question: What conditions favor integration of an acquired company?

Factors considered key by Dr. Prutton included the bond of a related line of work between the purchaser and the acquired firm, and quicker and more satisfactory integration (though it was noted in passing that the government frequently frowns upon such a development when it gives the purchaser too much strength in a given field). On the negative side of the acquisition coin, Dr. Prutton condemned rigid policy on the part of the purchasing firm that may later hinder the running of the acquired property.

Mr. Murray, for the first part an advocate of decentralization, acknowledged that such a policy must be backed up by the facts in any given situation. Geography, for example, he feels an important factor. Another is the nature of product and sales line of the two firms. Also to be considered is the personnel and management of the acquired firm.

Dr. Hanford, dealing with diversification as a problem unto itself, conceded that a firm too intent on diversification may easily come to neglect its own business. He noted that he had seen friends become so diversified that they became inefficient.

As a remedy, he suggested that no company contemplate diversification unless it is firmly entrenched in its own particular line. He added that once diversification is carried out, if each separate division is used to strengthen the corporate whole, then extensive diversification will be a controllable element.

Importance of Advance Study

Mr. Gage narrowed the problem down to its smallest common denominator and advised his audience that people are the greatest stumbling block to successful diversification. He meant by this, he explained, to stress the extreme importance of an advance study of a proposed acquisition by a firm interested in buying. The study, he advised, should include such matters as exciting management policies, human relations, and individual conflicts.

Another panel, dealing with diversification from within, stressed three ingredients to a successful program: planning, establishment of the problem at hand that must be answered through diversification and development of criteria for accomplishing the program that must be sold to management.

Panel Agrees On Trend

The panel agreed that there is a trend toward increased diversification. The trend is moving more towards specialized fields, it also was agreed, and away from the standard "me-too" type operation. This was attributed to the increasing composition within the industry.

Members of the panel were W. D. Morrison, manager of the central development department of the chemicals division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation; Dr. C. E. Stevens, manager of market development for General Aniline & Film Corporation; Dr. C. H. Kline, scientific director of Shulton, Inc., and Dr. S. D. Koonce, manager of the marketing research department of the commerical chemical division of American Cyanamid Company.

ACS National Meeting Sets Science Gamut

—Continued from page 7

the effects of tobacco smoke, paints and plastics that defy sunlight and corrosion, and research on the removal of soil from textiles.

Prof. John C. Bailar, jr., of the University of Illinois, president of the society and an authority in the field of inorganic chemistry, will preside at a general assembly of the society in John Hancock Hall on April 6.

When Registration Takes Place

Registration for the meeting will open April 5, in the Bradford hotel, the Somerset hotel and the John Hancock building.

The technical sessions will open Monday morning, April 6, at these locations and in the Kenmore, Lenox, Sheraton Plaza, Statler Hilton, Touraine and Vendome hotels, the New England Life Insurance building, and the University Club.

The Priestley Medal, highest honor in American chemistry, will be presented at the general assembly to Dr. Hermann I. Schlesinger, professor emeritus in the University of Chicago and a pioneer in research on boron hydrides, components of high energy fuels for rockets and missiles.

Also to be presented are the James T. Grady Award for outstanding reporting of chemical progress, the Garvan Medal for distinguished service to chemistry by a woman chemist, the $3,000 Ipatieff prize in high pressure research, and thirteen $1,000 awards to leaders in other fields of chemical science and technology.

Alton L. Blakeslee, science editor of the Associated Press, will receive the Grady Medal. The Garvan Medal will go to Dr. Dorothy V. Nightingale of the University of Missouri, an authority on antimalarial drugs.

Analysis of the flavor components of onions, coffee, beef and fish will be reported in a symposium sponsored by the division of agricultural and food chemistry. A survey of the uptake of the fallout element cesium 137 by grass, lettuce and alfalfa will be reported by Dr. Eric B. Fowler of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, N. M.

Topics of Paint Division

Corrosion resistant pigments for paints and new chemical means of protecting polyethylene plastic products from the deteriorating effects of sunlight will be reported to the division of paint, plastics and printing ink chemistry.

The division of chemical marketing and economics has scheduled a symposium on "Chemical Public Relations." Clare Cotton of the *Wall Street Journal*, New York, and Paul B. Slawter of G. M. Basford Company, New York, will participate. "Viewpoints on the European Chemical Industry" and "Japanese Competition in the World Chemical Market" are titles of other papers to be presented before the division.

"The History of Chemistry in New England" is the title of a symposium to be sponsored by the division of history of chemistry. Surveys of the histories of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge; Harvard University; The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the University of New Hampshire will be featured.

A symposium on "Non-Woven Fabrics" is scheduled by the division of industrial and engineering chemistry. Other symposia, general scientific programs and special events are planned by the divisions of analytical chemistry, cellulose chemistry, chemical literature, colloid chemistry, gas and fuel chemistry, physical chemistry, polymer chemistry, and water, sewage and sanitation chemistry.

Program for Gifted Students

A community program for the specialized education of gifted students will be described in a session of the society's division of chemical education. The division also will hear reports on Russian curricula for chemistry students, trends in chemistry instruction with films and television, and improved molecular models and laboratory equipment.

"High Energy Fuels" is the title of a symposium to be sponsored by the division of petroleum chemistry, which will consider the use of fuels in spacecraft propulsion and high performance jets and the corrosive effects of fuel exhaust on metals and alloys.

Dr. Frantisek Sorm of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science, winner of the $1,000 Fritzsche Award, sponsored by Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, will address the division of organic chemistry. Dr. Sorm is general secretary of the academy and director of its chemical institute.

Progress in cancer research, chemical investigations in the fields of vitamins, proteins, and hormones and the development of a new class of anti-depressant compounds will be discussed in sessions of the divisions of medicinal and biological chemistry. A report also will be made on recent research on the physiological effects of tobacco smoke.

Polyethylene Heads a List

—Continued from page 5

ground for the company's new types of polyethylene.

During 1958 National began marketing "Morea," a new liquid animal feed supplement which is a mixture of molasses, urea, ethyl alcohol, phosphoric acid and trace minerals. The marketing area covered by the company is east of the Mississippi river and west of the Continental Divide. Future profit contributions of this product are expected to be significant, says National Distillers.

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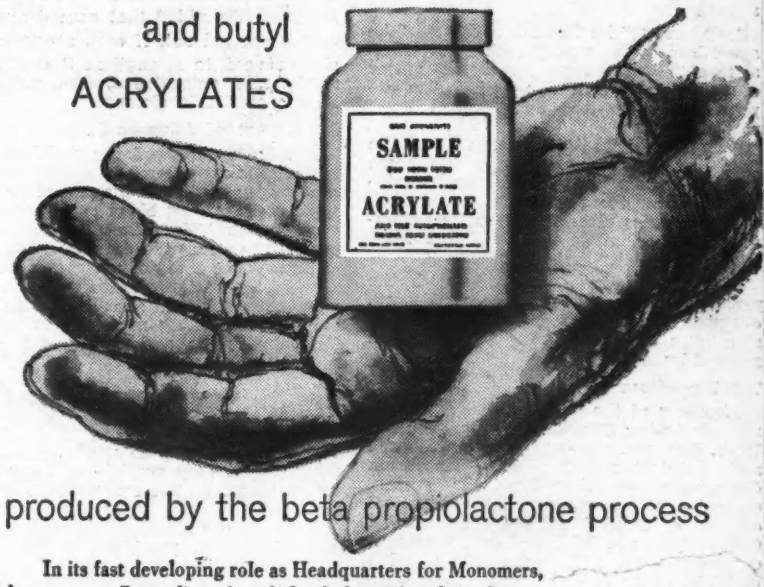

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